Atale Abram

THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS:

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months. TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months. WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months Na succeiptions will be received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter

Who ought to Go?

In all that we have published on the question of enrolment and conscription, we have been governed by one consideration-to meet the wants of the army, as expressed by the officers and soldiers, and to meet the necessities of the nation, as declared by the Government and Congress—the object being to secure such a force as will senable our armies to schieve results to bring about the most speedy peace.

The broad principle we lay down is, that all men who are physically able, and who are not more useful at home, ought to be sent to the army—and that all the men holding a State commission for an office which does not impose useful duties, ought not to be held up for exemption.

Such is the wish of our Generals; such the ardent desire of the soldiers in the field; such is the wish and purpose of the Government. In accordance with this principle, all agriculturists and laborers in industrial pursuits, who are more useful at home, will be left at home: for although artful politicians have so accused, it never was the intention of the Government to deprive the soil of the necessary tillers and laborers, or the industrial avocations of their required operators.

The late laws of Congress demonstrate this; and the instructions from the Conscription Bureau embrace and hold fast to this intention. It is to be hoped that all in the employ of the government will strive to secure the greatest possible strength to the army, with the least deprivation to the country, of the necessary home labor. We conceive that to this nobody can object, and this is all we have contended for.

ought not to be exempted ?-for it is easier to ment would not be effected by taking such as specify those, than the affirmative sort who tion here, for that the officers ap ought to be. We unhesitatingly reply, that (the Home Guard) "in many instances," were all ought not of whom the Governor will not obnoxious "to many of our citizens," and say that they are individually necessary and distrusted on every account-whether justly cr useful. In aiding the Governor to arrive at | not, is not now the question." We did not care the correct conclusion, if the Legislature to specify persons, nor did we intend to disshould be in session it would not be amiss to cuss the justice of this distrust, as we then have the expression of that body; not given | said. in the spirit of a political partizen body, but in the spirit of a wise representative assembly, working for the constitutent good. But the more particular instances, though we are Governor would hardly be justifiable in wait- still indisposed to enter upon any discussion ing an unreasonable time-long enough to as to how well or ill founded the distrust we damage the cause—in order to receive such | spoke of may be-our only object being to opinion; for, in the meantime he is clothed with ample power and vested with full discretion to say yes or no; and his say is final, be taken, in lieu of one with which many when verified by official certificate.

In North Carolina there about five thousand Justices of the Peace. We estimate at an average of sixty for a county, and believe this is not an unfair estimate. Of these, full perhaps his most immediate supporter in this one-half are under forty-five years of age. - place. Capt. Richardson is now joint own-There are then of this class of State officers twenty-five hundred, or a full brigade. Now we put a question; Is there law business, within the cognizance of Justices of the Peace, enough to occupy this entire array? Or, can it all be done by the other half, or those above the age of forty-five? Out of these twenty-five hundred, perhaps five-hundred would be exempted for physical disability and other causes, which would further increase the number for the performance of whatever intricate, laborious or responsible duties may arise at home.

Thus, then, two fine regiments, of one thousand each, may be obtained in North Carolina out of Justices of the Peace! Can any one deny that they would be more useful in the army than at home? Can any one-pretend that they are needed at home, as Justices? It rests with Gov. Vance to decide the question. the privilege of going.

this sort, he has not claimed their exemption. When it is remembered that a fall army division may be made up, at a low calculation, from this class, the country can easily see how much of material force is lost by their exemption.

Exchange of Prisoners.

Our Richmond exchanges inform us that on to-day or to-morrow, a flag of truce boat is expected, with a large number of Confederate prisoners, for exchange, and that a proportionate number of Yankee prisoners will be re-

Our Commissioner, Ould, has been to Old Point and returned to Richmond on Saturday, after baving adjusted, it is said, the vexed questions that have so long interrupted the resumption of the cartel. It is understood that r Ould had an interview with intimate pretty strongly that an unnecessary and humiliating " back down " and concession. on the part of our authorities, has been made to Butler. With other Richmond papers, we think common justice would suggest the withholding of censure until the facts, which yet remain an official secret, are made known.

VOL. - 1.

Manon 20, 1984.

"Your letter of the 224 referred to Conscrip urasa with following endergrapent :

"The men in these militie organizations come, in my judgment, under the Habilities to military ervice, declared by the note of the Confed Congress. They are none of these troops of war, kept by a State in time of war, in the sectom lation of the constitution. Being so liable, those capable of active service in the field between the ages of eighteen and forty-fire, must be at once conscribed and devoted to the old erganization, either by their own selection or by an Those who would belong to the reserve forese being already is organization, similar is a great degree (though under State authority), to those contemplated for the reserves, and by their units, with others not liable to conscription, helding perhaps together a larger local force than might otherwise be collected, need not at once be called nto Confederate service, but may be allowed to emain as they are until further orders. The claim to them cannot be surrendered, but the contingencies of the future must determine whether they may not be more usefully employed in their present organizations than in new reserve companies for Confederate service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. JANUS A. SEDDON, Secretary of War" The foregoing letter from the Secretary of War, was published in the papers of this city a few days since, and it attracted our attention, as evidencing a willingness on the part of the Government to leave the reserve forces, or those between seventeen and eighteen, and between forty-five and fifty, to some extent, in the State organizations in which they are at present enolled, along with others of the "Home Guard." who are not liable to conscription by the late act of Congress. In an article in our paper of the 4th inst., referring to the possibility of a raid on Raleigh or an appreach of the enemy towards this place, we ventured to recommend

Now, who fall within the State offices that to Col. Mallett that the object of the depart-

The matter has since been talked of in such way as to require that we should specify the provide, in case of an emergency, the system of defence to which no objection can properly citizens are grealy discontented.

It is known that Col. Harrison, the commanding officer of the regiment of Home Guards, is a strong supporter of Mr. Holdener of the Progress, which, however professedly neutral, is well understood to be in Mr. Holden's interests. Capt. Finch is said to have been active in the bitter political dissensions which, some months ago here, were fraught with violence to two presses in this

In view of these facts, there are many citizens who will be liable to military duty in the "reserve force." but not liable to conscription, who will prefer, if they are at liberty to select, to avoid being under the cou.mand of either of the officers we have named. And it is in their behalf, that we urge the military commandant to recommend to the Secretary that he will relax his inten tion, as declared to Gov. Smith; and permit such persons to be immediately under the

command of Confederate officers. They have the right to express this pre-The soldiers are unanimous that they ought to ference, and they are not called upon to asgo. We receive letters on letters to this effect, sign any other reason than that they prefer it, daily, from the army. The friends and rela- seeing that by law they are conscripts in the tives of the soldiers at home think they ought reserve force, and only "allowed to remain as to go, and we are only the representative of a they are until further orders "-for a reason general public opinion, when we claim for them that the Secretary deems a good one, is the interests of the public. But if they are dis-Gov. Smith, of Virginia, has set a laudable satisfied, and prefer the new organization conexample in this matter. With much fewer of templated by the military bill, under Confederate authority, they have a right to ask for

> Without raising any question of loyalty or other personal issue, the distrust of which we spoke might be discussed on political grounds; but we have not and had not any wish to do more than state a fact which is undeniable, that this dissatisfaction does exist; and we are disposed still to coufine ourselves simply to this statement. At the same time, we renew the expression of our belief, that the proper defence of this post will be besteecured by having one head-and that in strict subordination to Confederate authority.

THE WAR NEWS -An official dispatch has been received at the War Department from General BEAUREGARD, communicating information from Major-General Patton Anderson, of the destruction, on Saturday last, of a large Butler, the particulars of which have not yet double stack, side-wheel steamer in the St. transpired; but some of the Richmond papers John's river, Florida. The vessel was destroyed opposite the month of Doctor's Lake, some fifteen miles above Jacksonville. She is supposed to have been the Maple Leaf, which, if will be recollected, was seized last summer by Confederate prisoners, who, by a coup de main, effected their escape. Nothing is said of loss of life, nor is it saited whether the steamer was destroyed by a torpedo, or by a fire from

Faiting and Prayer Priday pext is the day set spart for " Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, "by the people of the nation. Let us hope that it will be most faithfully and religiously observed by sanctuaries of the land, the prayers of the perple will ascend to the Throne of the Heavenly Grace, that "Almighty God will preside over our public counsels and authorities that He will so inspire our artists and their leaders with wisdom, courage and personnace, and so manifest Himself in the greatoes of His goodness and majesty of His power, that we may be safely and successfully led through ed, to the attainment of an honorable peace, so

dence and prosperity." And let it not be forgotten to pray to "the Lord of the Harvest," that H: would vouchsafe to our country bounteens crops—that He would grant ento us the early and the latter rains, the sunshine and the shower, and save us from storms, from blight and mildew, that our barns may be filled and the land be crowned with abundance. And if with humble, contrite, repentant hearts the Nation shall thus liumble itself before God. and work righteousness, we have His word for it, that we "shall be exalted," and be

that while we enjoy the blessings of a free

and bappy government, we may ascribe to

Him the honor and the glory of our indepen-

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH,-This paper attributes to another North Carolina cotemporary, the article of this paper which exposes the errors of Gov. Brown, in his message, relative to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in England.

brought out into the promised land of deliver-

The Dispatch says Gov. Brown has probably confounded the writ of habeas corpus with the veto, which the law places in the hands of the sovereign, and which it is said has not been exercised since the revolution.

Concerning the right of the Confederate Congress to pass the act of the late session. the Diepatch says:

With regard to the law of last session, nothing can be plainer than the power of Congress to pass it. That power is given by the Constitution in terms as plain and as unmistakable as the power to declare war or the power to lay taxes in support of Government. A man who disputes so plain a provision, expressed in such accurate terms, must be very far gone with the disease of fault-finding.

Explosion.-A portion of the Powder Mills, near this city, were blown up on yesterday, by which one man was killed, and seven hadly injured-among them Mr. Waterlouse, one of the Proprietors, who had a leg broken. We have not heard the cause of the

The WEATHER, -The month of April has thus far been of the darkest, gloomiest, chilliest, juiciest character. Instead of April showers, it has been almost an incessant pour down rain. We are to have a " new moon to-day, and we hope for an improvement on the one that is passing away "to wax and wane no more."

Latest from the North.

The Richmond papers contains extracts from Northern papers to the 31st ult. inclusive. We glean from them the following sum-

NORTH CAROLINA .- Burnside's expedition forces are still assembling at Annapolis .-That it is intended for operations in North Carolina, may be gathered from the following extract of a letter from Burnside himself:

It may not be amiss for me to mention remark made by me at a breakfast given at the Astor House in November, 1861, to the officers of one of my Massachusetts regiments, then en route for Ampapolis, preparatory to our starting on our North Carolina expedition. It was on the morning that we heard of Dupont's sucress on the coast of South Carolina. I said that it should be a source o congratulation to every loyal person that a lodgment had been made by Union troops upon that portion of the Southern coast where lavery exists to the maximum extent. The monstrous assertion has been made by the traitors that their new government is to have slavery for its corner-stone, and that the institution can be used by them as a positive belligerent force. And now we will have an opportunity of determining whether "or not his force cannot be turned to our own account; and it is clearly the duty of every General in the field to heutralize or turn to his own account any force that he may find himself confronted with by the enemy, whether it be active or latent."

ARKANSAS .- Yankee dispatches say that the army in Arkansse is on the move-for what place is not known. A dispatch from.

The frmy of the frontier as well as the troops composing the department of Arkansas are now in motion is well known; that all rebeldom will wonder need not as onish any.

The move is pregnant with glorious results for our forces, and if certain renowned generals

in the Confederate army are not acc will be neither the fault of Generals Steele nor Theyer, nor the brave columns now faced toward the enemy. A fight or a foot-raced is

A second dispatch from Fort Smith save: The right wing of the army of Arkansas, under-comman of General Thayer, left yesterday with banners flying and drums beating—the bands playing the "Girl I left behind

The troops are in the best of spirits, and ere long will be in Northern Tenns.

For the Outburst Mar. Bergiote;—Will persphere pob Millering respects of the Mar. D makes on the administration of Work and my comments and thous. The Mon. D. W. Vanders, of Indian, to Congress secontly and paster

Mr. the moldest question embra the scope of my remarks comains to seed as I draw them to a close. Has by pursued for the last three years in the formation of a more perfect

tale formes) expressive an answer to dreadful scene which lies before us. A gulf of blood and tears and all of human ageny which the afflicted race of man can know the which the armicled race of the damned, di-side of the deed above of the damned, di-sides the suffering and miserable sections of a once fraternal and contented people. States-men of Christian faith, imbued with the lefty spirit of Him who gave His blessing to the merciful, could again than the horrid chasm and bind together the tors and bleeding ligaments of the Union. But on evil star is raging in our sky, and under its malien power the legislation of the land appears as the freezied, murderous, disjointed dreams of a madman in his cell.

"Such a penal code as now stands in the way of the return of the men, women and children of the South to their allegiance, has no parallel in the sonals of the human race. A thousand miles of gibbets, with the dangling halter and the ready executioner; universal confiscation of property to the remotest period of an innocent posterity; the absolute exter-mination of a whole people and the appro-priation of the depopulated country to the un-sparing demands of a more than Norman conquest; the utter extinction of every vestige of our present form of government by Stafes, all this and infinitely more is contained in the enactments which already stain the records of American legislation. But why reed I dwell unon these evidences of disunion? The great leader of the administration on this floor, the gentleman from Pennsy Fattin, (Mr. Stevens) sacrifices, sorrows and loss, that the Union of our fathers is dead, and he who attemp's its resurrection is a criminal instead of a patriot. He goes further and admits all these seconded States have ever claimed-their nationality, They have sought in vain in all of the four quarters of the earth for recognition. They find it at last at the hands of those who speak for the administration on this floor."

The above is the language of an honorable and truthful yanker if there can be such a thing-and not of a secessionist; spoken in the yankee congress, and not in the Confederacy; and may be considered by all in the Confederacy as the invitation extended, and the reward offered and the reception prepared for us, upon our return to the Union, by the yankee nation. Read it, consider it, and decide whether you will fight on to independence, or die in the effort; or return to the kindly embrace of the Union, which presents "a, thousand miles of gibbets," with the dangling halter and the ready ecutioner; universal confiscation of property to the remotest period of an innocent posterity, the absolute extermination of a whole people and the appro-priation of the depopulated country" to your view, as the reward of every man, woman and child in the Confederacy, whether they have struck for freedom or not, should the yankees only be able to execute their laws and get you into their power, whither by deception and trickery, or by firee of arma.

I would specially commend this speech to the consideration of the peace, submission, reconstruction, re-union, conservative men of the country, if there be any among us. They will see that universal conficution of proper ty is the decree sent forth by their Yankee brethren, and that there is not and will not be any exception made in their favor. We are all in the same boat, and will all " sink or swim, survive or perish" together, The time has arrived when there can be no neutrality in this contest, in which everything is at stake; every man most be for or against the Confederacy, and "by their fruits ye shall

know them. All those who are not with us, are against us, and those who are against us are on enemies—whether they be yankees, conserva-tives " of the straitest sect," tories, or traitors, and should not be permitted to live among us for it must be evident to every one that both sides cannot, in the nature of things, be right and speceed, and one side or the other must be put down, and that without hesitation or delay. Never was there a time when it could be said, with more truth than now." the sa ety of the Republic is the supreme law"and I would add, whoever would stand in the way of our success must be crushed, without compassion, without mercy. Even the yankee Stevens deliberately announces that "the Union of our fathers is dead, and he who attempts its resurrection is a criminal instead of

If the yankees, then, think thus of those who would attempt the restoration of the Union, what ought we of the Confederacy, who have given the best and bravest of our citizeus, and who have suffered so much in the defence of our native land, here our best blood has been poured out like water, to think of the miserable wretch, who dares to think, much

inserable wretch, who dares to think, much less to talk about the rectoration of the Union.

I would make an appeal to all Confederates to buckle on their arms and propare to strike for justice, liberty, independence, honor, in defence of their wives and children, like mean determined to be free, or to die, like the old gnard of Napoleon, at Waterloo, with a halo of glary annual them, and let our rapid averbe like theirs-"we know how to die, but not to surrender;" and then the time will have arrived when we can and shall be free and

A resident of New Orleans, just from that city, says that Memminger's treasury notes are worth more in that city, than in other sections of the Confederacy. The creoles who are in the city, have but little to do with the

We call attention to a this paper, over the signature of "X O."
Let these who drawn and hug the delected of re-upon with the Morth and the reserved peace and prosperity thereby, read the candid, faithful extract from Mr. Voorbers speech in the Yankes Congress, quoted in the cummunication referred to, and leave from an ene-

my the plain and undiagured truth, KENTUCEY. -The accounts given by the Yaukes themselves of Gen. Forgat's attack upon Paducah, shows the construction and panic that prevailed among four troops, which they by to couse up by specially and panic but they have builded and one thousand wounded.

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BRANSON & FARMAR.

Raleigh, March 16. 1864. — wh 16.—7-w

DANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON ANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON the fith of February, a NEGRO WOMAM. Said woman is about 30 years of age, complexion black, height 5 feet four inches, and has last her right breast by a cancer. Suppose she is trying to pain herself off as a free woman in the neighborhood of Kunp of Reeds, or Tally Ho. Granville county, N. G. The shave reward will be paid for her delivery to me or confinement in jail so that I can get her.

SARAH K. ROBS.

Darbams Station, N. C.

North Carolina, | Court of Equity, Pall WARREN COUNTY.

Marion Sanders and Sarah N. his wife, N. T. Green and Lucy N. his wife, Juhu H. Murphy and Caroline M. his wife, Thomas P. Alston, William W. Alston and Frederick McWilliams.

Banjamin A. Bavesdor, Wm. Teel and Plorence his wife, Benj. A. Lavender, Jr., Eliza Ann Bod-die, Joel Lupton and James White. In this case it is ordered that publication be

OFTA Carolina.) Superior Court of Law, WARREN COURT. | Pall Term, 1863.

Daniel Bowden-Original attachment levied on made in a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, and replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be condumed to satisfy the plaintill's

witness, Bonnain E. Sook, Clerk of said Court of in Warsenson, the third Handay after the arth Menday of September, 1863.

BENJ. E. COOK, C. S. C. 1884. Issued 13th day of February, 1884. 5-6w.

Clours of Equity for Wake County.

The Heirs of Hudson Righ, dec'd. Petition for sale of land :

It appearing that the defendants in this cause, to wit: Lounidae High, and Martha, his sister, and her husband, (if the he married) are non-residenis of the State, adversionment is hereby made for said defendants to appear at the next term of said bourt, on the First Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, at the Courthouse in Baleigh, to plend, answer or decour to the plaintiff's

Witress. B. G. Lowis, Clerk and Muster in Boniby for Waka county, at office in Rateigh, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

8. Will. E. H. E. H. E. H. E.

NORTH CAROLINA, | Superior Court of Law Linein Courts | Fall Term 1863.

Moses Patterson.

Original Attachment Levild on one Town Lot in the Town of Kinston.

In this case, it is ordered that publication be In this case, it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the State, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the lot levied on will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's account.

Witness, Justus Kinsey, Clerk of said Court, at office as Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Honday of September, 1863. Igened 23d day of February, 1864.

5-w8t

JUSTUS KANSEY, C. S. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, Superior Court of La HALIFAN COUNTY. Fall Term 1963. Daniel and Hervey

Thoms N. Rowline
Original attachment levied on land.
In this case it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the city of Ruleigh, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, that unless be appear within the time practiced by law, and replevies and pleads, judgment will be ordered against him and the land levied an, will be held to satisfy the plaintiffs delt.

Witness, James M. Grissard, Clerk of said Court, at other in Halifax town, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September 1863.

Issued 1st March, 1864. Is and let March, 1864.
6 wit JAS. M. GRIZZARD, C. S. C.

Wayne County, North Carolina. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Pebruary

Heirs at law of Benj Petition for Dower.

Heira at law of Benj.
Jones, dec'd.

I T appearing to the natisfaction of the Court that John Jones and Jesse Jenes, two of the defendants in this cause, are beyond the limits of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Gent that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Weekly Confederate, a newspaper published in the city of Baleigh, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this potition, and that unless they appear and answer the petition, the same will be taken are confisse and beard experts as to them. Witness, B. H. Dermark, (Herk of said Gourt, at office, in Goldsboro', the 3rd Monday of February, A. D. 1864.

S. M. DERMARK, Clerk.

Lead Mine Interest for Sale. I AM DISPOSED SO MELL MY INTEREST I in the WYTHE UNIGHT LEAD SINE COM-PANY, notwithstanding the property is thought to pay a heavy per centum to the stockholders. I invite gentlemen of capital to examine the property. Mr. Wm. Kohler, the agent, will give all the necessary information, or they can call and see me at Hickory Grove or Poplar Camp, in Wythe county, Va.

mb 26-82-dit-west A. N. CHAPPIN.

Jost Cartificate of Stock,—The under-Lingual has lost the following Certificate, No 1424 for \$600, issued to T. D. Cooper. Raleigh dated July 20th 1863, and uniqued over to Sam-Martin. Every person is forbidden to purchase the same, an application will be unde for its renew at.

SAM'I, MARTIN.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH DECEMBER OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

"No Excuse for Charments This is the sitte of a very santhis firticle which we have copied near the water Demo-crat. The Editor professor to threshighte further the amount of predect when his district, and to pursue the inquiry—what has become of it? Happily, the tithe law, which the Progress of this city in its folly shures, familihes the mean of ascertaining the truth on the all-important question, as to how the people are to

be fed?

We propose to contribute as far as we can, to the solution of the question:

The third tithing district embraces the counties of Carteret, Craven. Otalou, Deplin,

Sampson, Wayne, Johnston, Jones, Leneir and Greene. According to the censur of 1850, the population of these counties numbered in the aggregate one hundred thousand. Allowing for the addition by reason of the increase of population within the last decade, and subtractingthe losses by war, by the running of of slaves. and by the occupation of the enemy, and of hose who have gone to the army, and we will ftill estimate the figures at seventy five thousand.

We have lately conversed with a friend who has access to the statistics furnished to the Department from that district; and we learn that there has been received in tithes of food and forage within that district, to the value of five millions of dollars, of which three millions may be estimated as for articles of food, valued at fair prices in times of peace. We further learn that the crop of potatoes alone pays all the expenses of gathering the tithes, and leaves the remainder nett profit for the benefit of the army. This table shows then, that within the area of ten counties, and for a population of not more than eighty thousand or seventy-five thousand, there are thirty millions of dollars worth of food, or four hundred dollars worth of food to each mouth-men, women and children-to which is to be added the original allowance of fifty bushels of sweet and fifty of lrish potatoes, one hundred bushels of corn or fifty of wheat, twenty of pens, & to be reserved by each farmer; and to this is again to be added the numerous articles of household supply, of poultry, game, fish, eggs, butter, lard, vegetables, &c., not tithed at all.

Why, with this state of things, should there district, much less any danger of starvation? These figures cannot be over the mark, and they are under it, to the extent that any unfair practice withholds the tenth of any article due to the government.

We will be glad if Tithe Quartermasters will inform us, for the public benefit, of the receipts in their various districts, of different articles, that we may work out exactly how much of food there is in the land : and if necessary, the names of those who bave it: for the tithe law will te l us this. If it closs turn out that there is no real scarcity, then no excuse will remain for the dishonest extortion which reduces the poor to the necessity

of begging. Then it will be incumbent on those having authority to it press, to protect the community against extortionate prices. To day we saw sweet potatoes at forty dollars a bushel! Such demands ought not to be tolerated.

We shall not enter at present on the Tithe Law. The more that is felt of it in the army, the more beneficial it appears. This country would be in a most lamentable and unhappy condition, if the suggestions of the Progress were received and acted on; for instead of studying and ascertaining the operation of this law, the Progress fires away its blunderbuss at the whole thing. Happily, the cartridges are blank.

Our Necessities and Duties.

Most cordially do we concur in the sentiment expressed by our able cotemporary, the Atlanta Ga., Register: "At this moment we are rallying our strength for 1864. Our prospects were never so bright ; our armies never so strong; our people never more confident. The universal feeling is to sustain the Confederacy just now, and simply for the reason, that everything must be lost by abandoning t. The people prefer risks, and wisely, too, from that quarter rather than those involved in dissensions between the State and Confede ration. We lay it down as a lixed principle that no issue should be made at this moment with the Confederate authorites unless on something vital to our success in the struggle with our enemies. We cannot, at this juncture, make an issue which strengthens the hands of our enemies. Such a course is simply suicidal. In God's name, let us have harmony of action, unity of purpose. Let us not, by our dissensions, give confidence and stlength to those who would annihilate not only the rights of the States, but destroy the value of life itself."

Noble Deeds.

We have just heard of one of many good actions at the hands of our irlend James M. l'arrott, of Lenoir, which deserves the public commendation. Mr. Parrott had just purchased some hundred barrels of corn, at about fifty dollars a barrel, for his own use when a poor woman who had six daughters, each one having a husband in the army, presented herself to buy a little corn. Thereupon our generous friend gave to her thirty barrels !five for each of the soldier's wives. This act of charity is no nonmon thing with Mr. Parrott. He has been one of those whose liberal and generous deeds have been unstinted during the war. An excellent farmer, he has managed to raise good crops, has always sold at reasonable prices to government and individuals, and is open-handed to the poor. Such men are valuable adjuncts to the gause, and their usefulness will be remembered.

an article under the title-" What North Car-

election of members of the Legislature.

party calling itself Conservative, under the ead of Mr. Holden, whose purposes were Government, and a Convention, with a view enter upon some separate State actions that would sever North Carolina In m the Confede-

acy, and disgrace and ruin the State and her people. Besides this unwise and criminal purpose, Mr. Holden, the leader, had another his own, and that was the elevation of Mr. Holden, or at least the manufacture for him of the additional notoriety of being, besides a self-made man, a self made can-- TENTER'S

It is said that " in the very hour and instant of a man's birth, one exactly similar to himself in spirit and form, is born also; and that some hidden and mysterious sympathy exists between the substantial and this ideal face simile." Doubting very much the philosophy of this doctrine, we can readily understand the moral that underfles it. There are some men who manage through life to establish and maintain (to the entire exclusion of the outside world) the fondest and closest relations with some shadow of themselves, which they foster and cherish as the highest of earthly obligations. As a politician, Mr. Holden is eminently one of this class; and we verily believe there has never been a moment of his political life when that other Mr. Holden was absent from his view. It was in this spirit of selfworship, that the self-made man became the self-made candidate. Mr. Holden and his faction raised no political issues with Gov. Vance; they "did not separate politically or personally"-all remained conservative-but Mr. Holden wanted to be Governor, and so "put up" himself.

In this condition of things, the Confederates, or, as they are called, "destructives." have a choice to make. They have no candidate; they have no wish to run one; they would prefer, if Mr. Holden would have allowed it, to let Gov. Vance be re-elected, and abide conservative rule for two years longervindictive and proscriptive as it was-in the hope that Gov. Vance would prove "hopest and patriotic," as Mr. Holden said he was. But they were not allowed ; and now having a choice to make, they prefer to vote for Gov. Vance, because he is loyal, true, and unburthened with the praises of the yankee, and the distrust of our own people.

This Confederate party to-day holds the fate of the State-so far as the elections are concerned-in its own-hand; for Gov. Vance will not beat Mr. Holden more than thirty or thirty-five thousand. The thirty thousand loyal men who voted for Col. Johnston, two years ago, together with the many who voted for Col. Vance of personal grounds, and because he was a soldier, can elect Gov. Vance, or defeat him. Indeed, strengthened as it already is, and will be, by the success that will attend this spring campaign, the Confederate party might elect a candidate of its own. Scales, Hoke, Clingman, Ransom. Gordon, Cox, Grimes, Avery, Garrett, and many others of the army, or many a civilian who might be named, could readily muster the whole strength. But we have carefully endeavored to find out the wish and intention : and there seems to be but one desire, and that is to avoid political agitation, and to secure in the office of Governor and in the members of the Legislature, "true men, faithful men, fearless men-men who are for the independence of the Confederacy, at whatever cost." This seems to us to be the universal voice of loyalty from every quarter. There can then be no difficulty in harmonizing this common desire into a common action. This will be done by the avoidance of extraneous questions, and the confinement in meetings and assemblies of the public actions to the re-nomination of Gov. Vance, and the selection of fit and proper candidates to rep-

resent this loyal sentiment of the State. It will be a grave error-or even worse, a fault if a multiplicity of candidates in any of the countles secures the election of Mt. Holden's as sociates. In no other way can any such be elected. Unless men prefer themselves to the cause, and thus get in the way, there will not be in the next Legislature a single man who will avow himself as one of Mr. Holden's. The efforts, of this faction of agitators and their chief, the self-made, to fix Gov, Vance as a "destructive." is too stale-vorn out. There is not an old shoe on the most bare-foot boy of the Rapidan, that has not more sole to it than this "flat and upprofitable-trick." It was one of Mr. Holden's earliest inventions—this "FIX-ING" of a political adversary; and it is now the last straw. Let him cling to it. It's only a straw. It would'nt bear the weight of a feather-much less a load of political sin.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- In soswer to our Correspondent at Macon Depot, relative to the "Invalid Corps," we would state that we pubwe stated that the Act passed by Congress does apply to those who were disabled and discharged previous to the passage of the act. We appreciate the extracts from private letters written by soldiers to their friends at home, which are frequently sent to us for pubication; but when they allude to private individuals disparagingly, we can see no good that will grow out of perading them before

the public.

We published this letter as we found it in In our notice of the Wilson meeting. as the style of these opinions, no less than the difference arose on the question of approother matter, left with us no alternative of ving the administration. It seems the converse

at the opened to me that per- was the truth; the difficulty grew out of an

began to apprehend danger from Judge Pear- maintenance of the cause.

son's position. scholastic dignity of Judge Pearson; a decirate as a dissenting opinion, either in style or Vance for his honest support of the national argument, with the gravity of the occasion cause to independence. or the importance of the question. All this off is to be found in the compliment of our imitation. The Judge says: "I have as much at stake as any of them, and God knows cheerfulness now abundant in the popular existing, it will come in aid of the Press of North Carolina that has done much in aid of Gov. Vance, who followed up the blows of the press, of the re-enlistment of our soldiers of the late failures of the enemy and of our successes. If it be a little too late to aid in killing agitation, it will assist to prevent its revival. We yield to the sensible assurance from Judge Pearson, that "the only way is to fight it out-there is no use in talking about peace until one side or the other is whipped The idea of North Carolina leaving her sister States in the lurch, is out of the question," our concurrence. Indeed he might have gone further, with our approbation, and said that ... to leave her sisters, would be base and dis-

honorable,
We conclude with this observation; we are one of those who hold in the very highest respect the Judiciary of North Carclins; and we are wont to feel a reverence for the individual wearer of the ermine. This is instinctive with us, frem our love of the law and there have never been any relations with Judge Pearson which would make this kindly feeling wanting towards him. Now that we stand on the same ground of patriotic devotion towards our struggling country, there is nothing in the way of our mutual esteem, that

we are aware of.

More Underhand Work. We were loth to believe that even in his des crate strait, Mr. Holden would resort to the system he has so much and so repeatedly conlemned, of issuing surreptitious and secret documents; and we were astonished when it came to light, that he was editing his own cause in the Raleigh Standard, which has secretly circulated about for a week or more before it bore date :- not furnished regularly to his subscribers, nor to his exchanges, the latter of whom were entitled, by his own request, to its earliest copies. We now hear of more deviation from fairness, which we shall likewise refuse to credit unless it is proved, as in the last instance We are told that Secret Circulars are being sent in large quantities to the army! They are said to be printed at the Standard or Progress office. and are not sent through the mail, but are forwarded with the boxes of provisions to the soldiers. We shall soon know if these things be true. All will come out. This is to be an open cauvass, and an open election. No dissembling will avail. The test will be applied by the people. If all this be true, what an estimate must be put upon the people of North Carolina. It is, if true, the only remaining specimen of Yankeeisms now in vogue in the South. We shall soon know all about it.

General Orders.

We are in receipt of a beautiful copy of a work entitled "General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office. Confederate States Army, from January 1862, to December 1863." It is a large book of 276 pages, and must be invaluable to all officers Columbia, S. C. Price not stated.

Bobbing Aveund

When Mr. Leach, late Lt. Col. of Kirkland's regiment, dodged the ayes and noes nigh on to five hundred times in one session, as Mr. Holden says he did, what a head work he must have had of it. It must have been "bobbing around" pretty well all the time. Only to look at him sigh on five hundred dedges!

No bullet will ever hit such a head.

mon with very many, whose suspicions and land tempt into these meetings for general harmony. Whenever they come, the author may be set down as for Mr. Holden in discounts willingness to have comes of come guine. It is well understood that there are certain initial at men, who are to favor Gov. from whatever quarter they might; that Yance apparently, but really work and vote when he might have return made before for Mr. Holden. These men will be found at when he might have returns made before for Mr. Holden. These men will be found at meetings as the introducers of agitating resolutions, the returns to be made before himself, at an inconvenient distance, thereby subjecting officials of the Government discharging issues. The friends of Mr. Davis do not care to put him on that in this contest. He had again and again been unanturously approved their place and come to Richmond Hill; and by North Carolina. The world admires his high career, and history holds for him a tablet tachments for contempt; that when the party of imperishable fame. The best approval of would appear to show cause, he would then his administration, is to elect " true, faithful. tell them they needed not to have come; we fearless men," to aid and support him in the

But while his friends do not care to elicit Fama clamose also said that such was the approbations, or to make capital by strata-Judge's facility for deciding against the Gov- gens, they will never be brought to bear part ernment, that lawyers had began to avoid in his condemnation; they can afford to waive other Judges and go only to him. Many political partizanship for the public goodthings were said; and to these was added the can support a bitter and proscriptive oppoextraordinary decision in Walton's case; a nent, under the promptings of patriotism; decision but little just to the legal capacity or they can unite with those who oppose Mr. Holden for his general course, for his mission at variance with every other one made chievine and dangerous agitation, and his in the Confederacy, and wholly incommensu- onlish absurdities, and who support Gov.

But they will couple with this support no we criticised, and sometimes perhaps followed violation of principle, such as an upbraidal of the Judge in the style adopted. If merely a cherished leader, the very front of our hope, we seemed to be lacking in respect, the set | and the representative man of the nation .-If this be attempted, it will end the connexion, and then Mr. Helden will not be elected -a third candidate will be presented, and I love our country as well." We accept this then Mr. Holden will be retired off the track recognition of the stake at issue, and this, and some new man better qualified for the pledge of patriotic devotion, with keen satis- occasion, Mr. James M. Leach, late Lieut. Col.

faction. It will carry great weight. If it of Kirkland's regiment, perhaps, who Mr. did not come soon enough to originate the Holden says is "a political trickster, dodger 450 times, demagogue, know nothing and black heart or to inspire the determination now republican" and "Holdenite," my be entered and run, and, perchance, elected ! This would be a pretty spot of work!

Impartant to Conscripts.

It will be seen by reference to out advertiseing columns, that the recent order from the Bureau of Conscription, known as "Circular No. 13," has been revoked by saether issued on the 5th inst. The order requires commandants of conscripts under the act of the last Congress, to retain out of the reserve classes a sufficient number to compose their camp guards and supporting force, and to proceed at once to organize into companies persons of the reserve classes already enrolled,

Proper rendezvous will be selected, and all persons of the reserve classes are ordered to report at such rendezvous on the 16th of April, to be organized into companies, and to elect company officers. These who fail to report at the rendezvons on the day appointed will be enrolled and assigned to duty at the discretion of the commandant.

A CONSISTENT GOVERNOR .- The Charleston Courier says no Executive of Georgia ever claimed or exercised such powers as Governor Brown has done. In the very message which so violently impeached the good faith and integriv of the Administration, he asks to be voted with powers over the property of citizens which were never yet conterred upon a constitutional Chief Magistrate. He asks for power to seize property upon "reasonable ground of suspicion that it has been used in violation of law." He wants the power to annul commissions the power to impress provisions, in cases where the Constitution dees not convey it—the power to compel the removal of property, and the power to take possession of and control any of the railroads of the State, with their rolling stock, &c.

DeBow's Review is soon to be revived. It will be published by Evans & Cogswell, Columbia, S. C. The first number will be issued in July. Letters relating to the business or editorial of the work may, we learn, be addressed to B. F. DeBow, Columbia, 8, C. or to J. D. B. D. Bow, Columbus Mies. Lite-

rary and other contributions are solicited. Terms of subscription-\$10 for 6 months, \$5 per quarter, payable in advance. Retail price of single numbers \$1,75. Booksellers and others sending their orders, accompanied with the cash, will be allowed a discount of 83 per cent.

The editor appeals to the press-of the Confederacy to extend this notice, editorially, and send their journals to Columbia, S. C., in exchange for the Review.

Open Voting.

The soldiers could not have hit upon a more nanly expedient for ascertaining individual oyalty, and at the same time exhibiting their own soldierly independence, than the one they have determined on; to wit, to vote open tickets!

will felch many a secret sympathiser unto agitation, who won't stand the public exposur Let them vote this way on the 2nd Thursday of April, and Mr. Leach will have the estisfac-

tion of knowing what soldiers think of the late Lt. Colonel of the 21st, Kirkland's regiment.

Conversion — An English paper announces the conversion to Christianity of Joseph Barker, long known on both sides of the Atlantic as one of the ablest and most malignaus defamers of the Bible, and those who believed in it as a divine revelation.

tually given to blow up and destroy the Walington Arsenal, and the millions upon m

less, and to warrant the pre-

their manual meeting in Memgoniery, on the Atle of May. Bishops Andrew, Pierce, Taine and Parly proexpected to be present. Bushops Soule and Kavanaugh are within the soul, will be unable to attend. They are another in caring for the church (what meating add) in the border States. At the same time and place, the Missionary Board and the Publishing Committee will hold their annual meeting. These meetings for consultation and business used to be held in Nashville. A delegate from each of the annual Conferences will meet, in joint sessions with the Bisnorse and Business. is joint session, with the Bisnopa, and Barde, for advice and suggestion as to the interests of Southern Methodism. This Council is a temporary especient in Herr of the Genera Conference—a quorum of which cannot now

Conference—a quorum of which cannot now be got together on account of the state of the country on the border and in the trans. Mississippi region, which embraces a large portion of the membership.

Exemptions from Taxanon.—Resple by that the new Confederate tax law is hard to understand, and we suppose it is, considering the number of explanations called for. Some persons we under the impression that an exemption of a certain amount, will be allowed for each head of a family, minor child, soldier. for each head of a family, minor child, soldier, Se, without regard to the amount of property they own But they are mistaken, and if they will look at the law it will be seen that the exemption does "not apply to any person whose property, exclusive at household furniture, shall be assessed at a value exercising one thousand dollars." In other words, person who owns more than one thousand dollars worth of property (not counting the

inte the following, viz:

Wilmington, April 17th; Rockfish, April 20th; Fayetteville, April 21st; St. Marks, Deep Rifer, April 28d; Pittsborough, April 24th; Chapel Hill, April 26th; Graham, April 28th; Hillsboro', April 29th; Raleigh, May 1st; Goldsboro', May 3d; Kinston, May 4th; Wilson, May 6th, Tarboro', May 8th; Scotland Neck, May 10th ; Hallax, May 12th ; Weldon, May 13th; Gaston, May 16th; Henderson, May 17th.

DEATH OF MRS. BOONE, of CHINA -The Church Journal says: "No friend of foreign missions will read without deep grief the announcement that the accomplished and devoted wite of Bishop Boone, whose bealth has for a long time been gradually failing departed this life at Suez, on her way home to this country, and was there buried, the service of the church being read over her remains by the English Consul."

EASTERN TENNESSEE-A NEW STATE OR-GANIZATION.—It has heretofore been stated that a Convention has been appointed to be held at Knoxville on the 12th of this month. It is claimed that the people of the thirty-one counties east of the Cumberland mountains bad, in a legal manner, announced their preerence for the Northern Government by that section of the State contained the requi-site number of in abitants prescribed by the Constitution to insure admittance into the Union as a new State, this Convention, in their memorial to the State Government, claimed the right of separation from the old State, and dmittance into the Union on an equal feeting

with Kausas Territory. This is no doubt a plan of Lincoln to count another State in the electoral vote. The same rivals, as these new States are supposed to be under his influence and at the back of his Presidential aspirations.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION .- Our readers will remember that he Board of Examiners to compare the polls of the late election for Congressmen from the State of Kentucky, met at Macon, Georgia, on the day prescribed by law, and declared the result. All of the old members were re-elected except J. W. Crockett, in the 2d district, who was succeeded by Triplett; G. B. Hodge, in the 8th district, by Humphrey Marshall; and B. J. Breekinridge, in the 11th district, by Bradley.

Since the announcement of the result by the

Board, the vote cast at Pickton, Ky, have been received, and change the result in the 2d district, so as to elect Marris instead of

THE LAST CHANGE TO RED THE WAR Now that Grant is in the place of power, it is the country's duty to sustain hint in it, heart and soul. Around this great leader the country must rally, with the last man and the Gov. Vance to send so all the Militia officers, last dollar, to god the war at once; for if we

people of the South are cowards, and can be made alsted by Almsham Lincoln or any other Abolitionist, and not of me."

"We have received of T. B. Preston & Bro's., the well-known problemers of Philadelphis, the "Life and Services of Ben. Butler. It contains all his orders since he has been an officer of the United States service; also his early life and career as hayer, with a portrait for 25 cents. If our readers wish to preserve the record of this thief and persecutor of women, they would do well to purchase this book of Preston & Bry's;"

TENNESSEE.—The most encouraging ac counts have recently been received from the army of Tennessee, which has been most hap-nily inspired by Johnston. The enemy re-mains quiet in his entrenchments at Kinggold and gap. Our position is described as very and it is said it could only be flauked by a BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS.—
SPRING VISITATION OF 1864.—Bishop Athinson is compelled by sickness to result his augurate the opening of the campaign by Appointments already issued, and to substihe will evidently make an effort to get posses-sion of the Georgia State road, or destroy it so as to cut off communication. But we shall probably know in ten or fifteen days the chemy's designs in this department.

> FORREST'S VICTURY AT-UNION CITY.-The Memphis Bulletin, of the 26th, says: "From the officers of the steamer Glasgow, which arrived at a late hour last night, we learn that on Thursday murning a force of Confederates, estimated at six thousand, under General Forrest, made their appearance at Union City, where was stationed a cavalry force of some eight hundred men. For a time there was heavy skirmishing, but the olds being so great, and a diag of truce coming in from General Forrest demanding the surrender of the post and garrison, it was deemed best to do so, and the post capitulated at 11 o'clock

GEN. PRICE.—The Memphis Bull-tin pub-tishes an order of Maj. Gen. Price, in which be assumes command of the Department of Arkansas. We learn that the news of Gen. Price being in command in Arkansas was received with entrusiastic demonstrations by the Missourians at Demopolis. The whole camp sent up a fremendous and long continued shout, and the boys then hauled out the majority of twenty thousand rotes; and as big guns and made the welking ring with the

thunders of artiflery.

It is understood that they have signed a unanimous petition to the War Department to be sent over the river.

FROM THE RAPIDAN .- A private letter from Gen. Lee's army, states that it has been raining and snowing there for several days, alternately. The writer, who had just returned from picket duty on the river, says, is true of Western Virginia. The game at We just had a heavy march of twelve miles Washington is a very transparent one, and it through mud and water knee deep. It snow-will doubtless be disputed by all of Lincoln's ed last night and this morning and is raining

All is quiet in front of the army, but the enemy seem to be busily preparing for the coming campaign.

The citizens of East Tennessee, are undergoing more cruel treatment by the enemy

when called for.

It would be imprudent to mention any thing of the movements of Gen. Longstreet's army, or the reasons therefor. The enemy

We learn that the damage which Sherman's expedition inflicted upon the railroads in Mississippi have already been repaired, and Mexican Appares.—The Philadelphia Inquiser puts a gloomy phase of Mexican affairs. One by one the States are wen over to the Imperialists. Juarez still refuses to resign the Presidency. Viddauri has betrayed Juarez and joined the Imperialists. The State of Yucatan has declared for the Imperialists, who are steadily capturing towns and villages.

The Selma road is also in running order. The Selma road is also in running order to Meridian. repair. The Selma road is also in running order to Meridian.

last doller, to end the war at once; for if me do not end it now we seem can.—New York Heruld.

Flac or Throw Boars Army so.—For U. 8. steamers New York and Express write the form and has ever done; for it is causing and has ever don

It is a peculiar characteristic of the vice of gambling, that it seeks escape from bad luck by doubling the risk; and the inveterate habitue learns to compose his muscles, however discomposed his nerves, as he flings his last possession on the hazard of the die or the turn of the card.

In this spirit of hopeless desperation have the last measures of the yankee government been adopted. Three years of unsuccessful invasion: enormous national and individual indebtedness; prospective bankruptey just "rising the hil;" failure of well concocted schemes; repulses of movable columns, "repulsed by time and space;" sad, disastrous defeats with slaughter and flight; unmistakable preparation fronting on every side : At home intestine hate, strife, discord, pentup, dammed, walled within space wherein are formed reservoirs of "millions of cubic feet' of wild and reckless fury, threatening to break, to burst the barrier and to deluge with flood, lands, towns, and people.

Such is the affair now in hand, to the gambling yankee nation. The last stake is reached, and it must be played out; the reckless, des perate, ruined gamester never "jumps the game." The only hope, and that a slim, and gaunt, and famished one, leans on a campaign just now to open. If that fail, this withered hope falls down transformed into a base and grovelling despair. Thus, says the New York Herald—the best spokesman that they har and quite as honest as their best :

"We must succeed in this impending military campaign, or this war for the Union may [must] prove a disgraceful and ruinous failure. We can prove a disgraceful and rainous failure. We cannot safely go beyond another year, with a yearly expenditure of eight or nine bundred millions." And again—"We must bring the rebellion to the dust this coming summer; or the discontent of the people in the loyal States may [must] ripen into scenes of violence, discord and anarchy, and our Presidential election of November next may [must] he the end of the chapter.'

All the out-spoken necessity of the hour is uttered in this short phrase-"We must," and "On to Richmond" is again the stake. There is the Head of the rebellion fixed, on which the " telling blow " is to be struck that is to with to strike. The New York Herald says the consequences are momentous to thein: if they fail now, the war is ended amid disgrace and ruin for them: the reservoir of pent-up hate, with its hundred millions of cubic feet of repressed wrath and fury, will burst the forty feet of embankment and deluge Yankeedom, as Sheffield in England has been lately deluged; only in this last flood, there was pure water, and the unhappy people who were drowned had the consolation of a clean death-but when the Yankes delnge comes, then they who go down un ler it will be buried beneath mire, and swash, and filth, and putrid, loathsome, squallid concretion of years of vice, depravity and wickedness. Yet a little while to stay the flood, Grant, on horseback and in the saddle, is to ride. Through him, says the Herald, this rebellion must be brought to the dust! this summer; or violence, discord and anarchy will grow ripe. Can they, the Yankees, do all this? Can the man in the saddle ride down the mighty determination of our re-en-

Take heart, oh! my countrymen. Cur cause never was half so hopeful as now: our strength never half so formidable; our resources never half so abundant or so readily within grasp.

histed heroes?

. If it be true that the Yankee mind has concentrated on Richmond as the necessity, it is a God's mercy in our behalf. Between their possession of Richmond and them, there are long, long days of march, of watch, of labor, of attack, of battle-not the first time essayed-not the first by many times failed in.

If we only do our duty; if we pour out the national resources-if we stretch out the national strength, the end is near at hand-glorious redemption-an end that will be compensative for all that we have endured.

The -News.

No Richmond papers were printed on Saturday last, and no mails having been received here from the South since last Thursday, leaves us without exchanges from which to select news matter to-day.

By the way, speaking of the suspension of some of the mails, it is due to our subscribers east and west of Raleigh to state, that no mails by the North Carolina Rail Road, have been sent from, or received at the Raleigh Post Office since Thursday last, till yesterday transformation but the word regeneration. It morning, when a mail was sent west. The is a regenerate 1 army. He tound it, ninety confederate has been duly printed and put days ago, disneartened, despairing and on the in the Post Office here, but owing to the trains on the Road being used for government We hope the mails will resume their regular red and successions of all our armies, has seen operations from and after to-day.

A communication signed "Justice," from the 61st N. C. Regiment, is most respectfully declined. We cannot make the columns of the Confederate a vehicle for personal invective; and if the abuses complained of do really Cleburne, to direct his columns and execute exist, the authorities at Richmond are the his orders. With such leaders, it seems to proper persons to lodge the complaint with. me that defeat is impossible. The intrepid

[For The Confederate. Seventh Congressional District.
There are three candidates, Foster, Ramsey and Leach. The two first for the Confederacy. and the latter for himself. If Foster and Ramsay consent between themselves that we should vote for the strongest man, I am sure Foster is the man. The people had settled on Foster in this ort of the district, before they heard Ramsey was a candidate. Leach is opposed to Vance and Holden, but for himself. Indeed he may be said to be a Leach man. DAVIDSON. LEXINGTON, N. C.

Why is the letter K like a pig's tail? Because it is the end of pork.

[From the N. Y. Herald.] The Spring Campaign.

TTS IMPORTANCE AND PROSPECTS-GENERAL GRANT ON THE ROAD TO RICHMOND-WHAT Is BEFORE Us.

We are on the verge of a decisive campaign -a campaign which will bring the rebellion to an end or cover with disgrace and confusion the Government and the loyal States. As the opposing armies now stand, all the advantages of numbers, facilities, position and strength appear to be so overwhelming on the side of the Union, that hardly the shadow of doubt disturbs the public anticipations of complete success. From all the indications, however on the other side, it is apparent that the rebels in this campaign will fight with the energy of despair. It is their last chance. All their forces now estimated at three bundred thousand men in the field-and all their resources are staked upon the coming struggle. They feel and confess that their situation is desperate; but on every side they are preparing or a terrible resistance.

In this view it is a matter of universal congramlation that, under the pressure of public opinion, Congress has spoken to the President, and that the President, in compliance with the voice of Congress, has placed all the armies of the Union under the direction of General Grant. The country is satisfied that this proceeding is eminently wise and welltimed, and that it cannot possibly fail to secure the most glorious results. The steps already taken by General Grant in the work of re-organizing our armies for active fightng, are very encouraging. He puts his most thoroughly tried and approved officers in the most important positions, beginning with the sagacious and intrepid Sherman, as his sucessor in the command of the great department which stretches from East Tennessee to the Mississippi in one direction, and to the Guif in the other. But the announcement which. we accept with the highest satisfaction is that which locates the headquarters of General Grant with the army of the Potomac. With that heroic army we have had, from the beginning, the most inviting opportainities offered for a decisive blow to the Davis Confederacy: but the mismanagement of that army; thus far, has been our only serious drawback. Now we may confidently look for better things than costly deteats is blood and treasure, foolish raids, unprofitable marches and countermarches, and undecisive victories.

We dare say that General Grant has discovered that Richmond is the head of the rebellion, and that a telling blow upon the head is the readiest way to finish it. We su-pect that he has found out that the army of the Potomac is able and ready for the work before it, and that the work will soon be entered upon and finish it! and Grant the trump club where- that he comes to sit down on the Rapid Ann and thoroughly accomplished. We cannot imagine quietly wait for the roads to dry, until all the odds and ends of the rebel armies, from Richmond to South Carolina, are concentrated against him. In any event, however, we are called upon to prepare for a campaign, Bast and West, which in all human probility will be marked by the most obstinately contested and

the most sanguinary battles of the war. In this view, and considering the momentous consequences involved in the struggle before us, t becomes the duty of the administration, of Congress, of the State authorities of the loyal States, and of their people, without distinction of party, to devote themselves now to the paramount business of the war, and to the exclusion of party politics and Presidential squabbling, at east till the 7th of June.

We must succeed in this impending military campaign, or this war for the Union may prove a disgraceful and ruinous failure. We annot safely go beyond another year, with a yearly expenditure of eight or nine hundred mililons of mobey, and an appual draft from the industrial interests of the country of half a million or more of its most vigorous men. We must bring the rebellion to the dust this coming summer, or the discontent of the people of the loyal States may ripen into scenes of violence, discord and unarehy, and our Presidential election of November next may be the end of the chapter.

We would appeal, then, to the party jour nals and the party politicians of the loyal States, to suspend the agitation of the Presidential question until we shall have gained a solid foundation to stand upon. In the interval to June we hope to be able to see our way clearly through the routed columns of Jeff. Davis; but in the meantime nothing is certain, except that the issue of the Presidential centest, if not of the war, remains to be determined by the issue of the approaching campaign against the rebellion.

Johnston's Army. A correspondent of the Mobile Register

writes from Dalton as follows: I am happy to be able to say that the condition of our army is splendid, in every respect. It is well fed, well, clad, in excellent health and in its history, it has no bare-foot soldiers. Would you believe that at Chickamauga Gen Bragg lost the service of 4,000 otherwise efficient men because they were bare foot? Credit it or not, the statement is true. And yet shors were within the reach of ordinary quartermasterial energy. The same happened at Missionary Ridge, where men were so sorely needed, and where the bare-footed men, bad they been shod and present, might have turned the fortunes of that sad day. But now every soldiers has

Gen. Johnston is unquestionably a great captain in the science of war. In ninety days he has so transformed this army that I can find no word to express the extent of the verge of dissolution. By judicious measures he has restored confidence, re-established discipline and exalted the hearts of his army .its worst days. Let us hope that it will have " no more retreats and no more defeats." have a firm faith now in the future of the Army of Tenuessee and its great captain. Let him but be unfettered and furnished with adequate means, and all will be well. He is very fortunate in having such thorough sol-diers as Hood and Hardee, and Stewart and dash and the young and burning enthusiasm controlled by a rare and high intelligence .-Hardee is always prompt, ready, perfect and successful. The calm, stoic Stewart, silent, stern, poised, impertible, never fails, never errs and never dallies. He is ever at the right place, just at the opportune moment. Cle-burne is not merely, though he is altogether, a lion in battle, but he has the genius to "ride upon the whilwind and direct the storm" of the mighty conflict. With these Generals, there will be no dallying, no plunders, no "lost opportunities," no disobedi-

The coquette, who wins and sacks levers, would, if she were a military conqueror, win and sack eities.

ence of orders.

(From the Savannah Republican.) Lankee Recruiting to Rurope.

Extraordinary Inducements ! - Free License

Extraordinary Inducements!—"Free License in the Enemy's Country!"—Southern Estates and Property to be Purceled Out to the Seum of Europe—Another Chapter in the Book of Tankee Comardice and Villainy:

The Yankers have not scrapled to deny that, impale to cope with the gallant men of the South, whom they our number as five to one, they have not only pressed our slaves into their service, but actually crossed the Atlantic, and by every species of villainous inducement, sought foreign ail to make up for their own cowardice and imbecility. This they have done beyord all question, thereby conceding the important fact that they are

times, claims upon the Dovernment to the lower the lower to questions which have the following in a understant that the following in the lower to questions which have the following in the lower the lower the lower the lower the lower than the law of 1864, more than the law of 1864, more than the fact of the lower and the lower the lower the lower than the lowe conceding the important fact that they are mable, of themselves, to maintain their ty-

rannical and hateful Government.

We have before us proof conclusive that our enemy, utterly despairing of their ability to conquer us, have at this time agents and lecturers in almost every country of Europe. who, by lying misrepresentations, and the meanest duplicity, united with pledges at the enormity of which all Christendon must shudder. It is in the form of a poster or handbill, which is now being circulated throughout Great Britain in aid of such lecturers as Beecher & Co., and a copy of which has just been received from a friend through the blockade. We present it to the world as a burning and damning witness against a godforsaken people. They will doubtless denounce it as a forgery, but we are a sured up-on authority beyond all question that the copy sent us and published is one of thousands that are floating over the kingdom of nment:

TO GALLANT YOUNG IBISHMEN, GERMANS AND OTHERS:

The War Contractors of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, are in want of a few thousand enterprising young men to join the glo-rious army of the United States.

The profits of the business are so large that the country can afford to pay handsomely allwho will speedily enter their noble service. Camp life in America is remarkably salubilous and enjoyable, and offers immense attractions to the oppressed populations of Europe. The troops will have free license while occupying the enemy's country, and the estates and property of the vanquished rebels will be divided by a grateful nation among its heroic defenders.

For farther particulars, apply to the Contractors' lecturers now on the mission to Britain, and to Messrs John Bright and W. E. Perster, Rantere' Hall, London. New York, 1st Sept., 1863.

From the Fayetteville Observe

Public Meeting in Harnett County. According to previous notice, after closing the county business on Tuesday of March County Court, the Magistrates of Harnett, a large number being present, together with many other citizens, organized by electing Col. A. S. McNeill, Chairman, and J. A. Spears, Sec-

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, the following resolution was offered by C. H. Coffield, Esq., which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the administration of Governor Vance, and respectfully invite him to address the people in this county at such time and place as may suit his convenience. 'A motion was then made to invite the Goverpor's opponent, W. W. Holden, to speak at the same time, which, (after a long pause) was seconded by one of the Governor's friends (as he stated through courtesy to the mover,) but was voted down.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of Gen. A. D. McLean, Col. A. S. McNeill and C H. Coffield, Esq., were elected by the meeting to wait upon Gov. Vance with a copy of these proceedings and tender him the hospitalities of the

On motion, Resolved, That the action of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Ruleigh Confederate. The meeting

J. A. SPEARS, Sec y.

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI -The Selma Mis sissippian is indebted to a gentleman from Texas, who crossed the Mississippi river one day last week, for some interesting items of information from the Trans-Mississippi Department. He represents the condition of affairs in that region as more cheering than our most sanguine friends suppose. The pros spect of the grain crop was never more promising, and the ontfit of our army has never been so complete, or the spirit of our troops more bnoyant and confident than at present.

The famous guerfilla chief, Quantrell, has been playing sad havoc of late with the Yankee farmers who have appropriated the fands and negroes of the refugee citizens, along the Mississippi lever. There is scarcely a plantation occupied by the Yankees on the Western side of the river, that has not received a visit from some of his forces, and such is the celerity of their movements, and the summary manner in which they dispose of captives; that the greatest terror prevails among the negroes and their self-styled misters in relation to them. The opinion is that but little profit will be derived from the products of

these farms the coming reason. It is suggested to furloughed soldiers and others who may contemplate crossing the river, that the n'most caution should be observed as to their movements after reaching the west bank. There are Yankee spies who mislead them and afterwards turn them over to the negroes, who invariably murder them. Sevesal of our men were massacred in this manner a short time since, but a party of Quantrell's scouts fell upon the butchering party just as they had concluded the fiendish tragedy, and not one was left to tell the tale.

The guntoats which patrol the river afford but poor protection to the lighter craft, and but little is doing in a commercial way .-Indeed, a trading boat seldom passes without receiving a volley, and commanders have wholesome fear of our sharpshooters who line

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH .- The Baltimore American, of the 2d instant, has been received, and contains the following items of

The Red river expedition had gone up as far as Natchitoches, sixty miles above Alexandria, and had captured four hundred prisquers, four cannons, etc. Ten brigadier-generals have been ordered to report to General Sherman for duty:

The Baltimore American says that Burnside's expedition, now fitting out at Aunapolia, will not go South, but "will bear an intimate relation to the operations of the Army of the Potomer." The New York Herald says that there are

welve steamers running between Nassau and

FACTS FOR THE TIMES .- Many D under misapprehension o to several points remaints tures, claims apar the Os

Five dullar notes will be received in ment of taxes of all kinds, or may to funded at par on four per cent. bonds, until the arst of July next; at which time they also will

be taxed one-third Nothing can be done with notes for a bun dred dollars but to fund them, in four per cent, bonds at two-thirds of their face, and subject also to a tax of ten dollars per month on each, from the first of April. Notes under five dollars are subject to no tax or limitation but remain current as here-

to'ore at their full amount. Notes of ten dellars, twenty dollars and fifty dollars, may be paid in taxes or funded in

four per cents., or exchanged for new notes at two-thirds of their value—until the first of January next, at which time all then outstand ing will be worthless.

The idea has gained considerable circulation that claims against the Treasury, existing prior to the first of April, would be paid in the re-Great Britain, and what is worse, are winked duced currency, unless presented and col-at by the British Government. Here is the doc-lected before the 1st of April. This is an lected before the 1st of April. This is an error. It is only true of such claims as had been adjusted and a warrant ordraft issued for the payment. The settlement had then become a part of the public records, and the holder of such draft was of the nature of a depositor in the Treasury, and if he failed to draw his money, it became liable to the tax on the 1st of April. But claims unsettled, or for which payment had not been tendered. will follow the usual rule of being paid in currency par at the time of payment.

Richmond Santinel.

For The Confederate. MESSRS. EDITORS :- I yesterday had the leasure of hearing the discussion between, Messrs, Foster, Leach and Ramsey-the three candidates for Congressional honors in this the 7th district. All of thom acquitted themselves well, and everything passed off quietly I presume, by the manner in which they were greeted, that their various friends were well satisfied with their respective efforts. They all professed to be very strong peace men, and promised to do all they could to bring about ticable. In fact, I could see but little difference between them, except that Messrs. Rumsey and Loster endorsed the administration of Gov: Vance, and expressed themselves very strongly in favor of his re-election, and Mr.

Leach did not. The prolabilities are, as far as I can learn. that as motters now stand, with three candi dates in the field, Mr. Leach will be elected by a large majurity. The friends of Mr. Leach consider him a much stronger man than Captain Ramsey, and if the contest was parrowed down to the two candidates, Mes-rs. Leach and Foster, they believe that F ster would be elected; which is very probable, as Mr. Foster is quite a popular man, and very generally known in the district Hopes are entertained that the friends of Captain R:msey may use their influence in trying to- get him to withdraw, and thereby give Mr. Foster a fair chance in the rare with his com-petitor, M. Leach. Yours &c...

JUSTICE.

Thomasville. April 6, 1864.

No Excuse FOR STABVING .- If any one nas ever seriously entertained the idea that there was any danger of starving on account of the scarcity of grain, just let him look at the heaps of eern and wheat being received by the Tithe Collectors, and let him remember that this is only one-teath of the amount raised. In this Congressional District, composed of the counties of Mecklenburg, Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Lincoln, Gaston, Cararba and Cleaveland, we think the return will prove that at least five bundred thousand bushels of wheat and one million bushels of corn were raised the past year. We expect to justify this statement, by official figures showing the number of bushels received as one tenth by the Tithe Collectors.

Some curiosity is felt to know what has become of the remaining pine-tenths, inasmuch as nine out of ten men say that they have not enough to supply their own wants, and in view of the fact that but little has been sold or shipped aff. Wooder if the rats and mice could have devoured the greater portion of it? If so, the said rats and mice are in mighty good order, and people may have to commence eating them, for two purposes, viz: to satisfy the pinchings of a hungry stomach, and re prevent a scalcity of bread hereafter. So, upon the whole, there is "un excuse for stareing," and the vankers might as well abandon all bope of starving us into submission.

We have heretofore indulged in some pretty severe denunciations of the speculators, but we expect we shall have to turn upon the rats now, if they have caused com to advance to \$15 and \$20 per bushel and flour to \$170 per barrel.—Charlotte Democrat.

| For the Confederate KILLIAN'S MILLS, Catawba county, N. C. MESSES. EDITORS: - While I see such a gen eral expression of sentiment in the Confederate on the political aspect of the country, will you permit me through your paper to express what I believe to be the feelings of almost the whole of the people of my acquaintence in this and adjoining counties, upon the subject of the Governor's election. That the feelings of the people have undergone a great change in the mixing with the people all through this country, and I do not know of one man that I think will vote for Holden, unless a very great change should be effected in the minds of the people. I think I know of some few men that have been disnffected to the government all the time, that would, if not ashamed, vote for Holden; they have been reading his paper and were once great Holden men, yet public sentiment has so changed, they have the sentiment has so changed, they know they would be forced out of society. It was through the Holden in fluence that the election of the Hon. Wm. fluence that the election of the Hon. Wm. Lander to Congress was defeated; it was through the Holden influence that the mountains hat summer were filled gith deserters; indeed wherever Holden's paper has been taken, the people have been more or less disaffected.

I have been a public man for twenty years, yet not a politician, and this is the first time that I ever wrote anything on the subject; and this is only to give you what I consider to be the general feeling of the people. To M. B.

At two p'clock, on the let, gold is New of the day should be soved. (h, yes, the mo-York was 166%. The closing quotation in ment the breaks set yourself to work to save the pieces.

Buckingham, the Union candidate, was elected Sovernor of Commedition by eight thousand erfoye on he tolked to kill The Red siver especiation has copie

homand bales oferston In the Yapkee Congress, on the 4th Borry Winter Davis, from the Committee on Foreign affairs, reported resolutions declaring that it does not accord with the views or interests of the poemot accord with the views or interests of the poemot accord with the views or interests of the poemot accord with the views or interests of the poemot accord with the views or interests of the poemot accord with the views or interests of the poemot accord with the views or interests of the poemot accordance with the views or interests. pre of the United States to acknowledge a more archival government erected on the min of any republican government, as in the case of Mexic

under the administration of any Huropean power. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Foreign advices up to the 15th ult., have bee received, but are unimportant.

He refused the interview desired by Commin Slidell, intimating that the new republic would be strictly neutral, relating to American affairs. Carnot and Paget, both enemies to emperialism have been dected in Paris to the corps legislatif,

by an overwhelming majority. Earl Aberdeen, (Lord Ashbury) h dend. During the election at Leavenworth, Kansas on the 4th, the polls were seized by the copper heads, the mob defying the authority of the mayor Many Union men were beaten, and the military refusing assistance, the copperhead ticket was

elected by six hundred majority. The radical candidate for Mayor of St. Louis was elected by two thousand majority. Gen. Smith is ordered to the command of the troops in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe. Gold sold in New York on the 5th, at 168.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 9 Fast day was generally observed by this community. The congregations of the several church were larger than on the last similar occasion. At night religious services were held in the theatre. A discourse was delivered by Or. Burrows in the Baptist church; the building was crowded, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance.

Yesterday afternoon a locamotive exploded on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, killing the engineer and three others.

News still, though nothing authentic. [SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, April 9. Another havy rain to-day. The reported yankee advance on the Penineula is not credited at the War department.

Baltimore papers received yest rday, state that

geld closed in New York on the sixth at 171 Lincoln has dispensed with the enrollment of negroes in-Kantucky, on the pledge of Bramlette that he would turnish ffreen thousand men without the conscription of the black population. Nothing from the army of the Potomic, except accounts of incessant rains. All the bridges on

being swept away by the freshet. A large forage train sent out from Bresville Arkansas, was captured last week by guerrill is. Mason's Hall and Win brop house, Boston, was

the Orange and Alexandria road are in danger of

destroyed by fire on the sixth. Buckinghan's majority in Connecticut, is reported six thousand. The Republicans have elec ted their candidates in Cincinnati and other cities, and towns in Ohio. In Milwaukie the Deurocrats

were successful The currency bill was defacted in Congress. Garrett Davis' proposition that no negro shall become a citizen the United States, was rejected by five to thirt three.

European advices of the 27th say four new steel clad steamers of great speed is about to leave Liverpool, to run the blockade.

The Georgia arrived at Bordeaux on the 25th. The health of the I'd has keproved.

Frum Georgia,

DALTON, April 9. Fast day was universally observed yesterday and religious services were held in the different churches and camps.

The enemy fired on our pickets this morning but made no further demonstration.

It is reported that the 9th and 15th corps of Sherman's army have gone East. They are to be

replaced by two others. Stokes' Renegade Tennessee Cavalry were captured by Gen. Wheeler and paroled. They are again in service without boing exchanged, murdering all Confederates who fall into their bods; among their victims is Capt. Bledsoe, of the 4th Tennessee Cavalry and eight Texas Rangers .-Every deserter of our army is sent across the Ohio immediately, to prevent the formation of guerilla bands inside-their lines.

> From Gen. Lee's Army. ORANGE C. H.; April 7.

Gen. Lee has issued a General Order directing the observance of to morrow as a day of facting humilition and prayer, and directing that due preparation be made by all the departments of the army, to anticipate the wants of the several commands in such a manner as to avoid all milltary duties not absolutely necessary. The chaplains are desired to hold Divine service in the regiments and brigades, and the officers and men requested to attend.

It is reported that a scouting party of the enemy appeared on the heights at Stafford, opposite Fredericksburg, yesterday. Great activity is visble in the Yankee campa.

Arrival of Flor of Truce Steamer; Riennann, April 7.

The Flag of Truce steamer Express, arrived at City Point this afternoon; with four officers. Also fifteen tons of freight for the Yankee prisoners. The officers are Col. Fry, Capt's. Backner, and Wilson, and Lieut, Brockensidge. Rothing is said in the disputch as to the number of privates returned. Papers by this arrival will be brought up to-morrow. Not one word of news to-day from an quarter.

From Northern Virginia. Quance C. Ha April 8.

The Yankees fought a show battle near Culpeper C. H. on Thursday; the cannonading was heard in our camps. It is reported that two regiments of Tanks.

cavalry, one white and one mayor, visited M. chester recently, aspturing and energing an Robert J. Conrad and Phillip Williams, either as hostages for two members of Proposts Go crament, recently septered in Morgan counts While in Wischester the williams the Black eavalry, killing and

Johnston's cray much increased, electhed air hundred rubel deserters antened Phattenong during the month of March. Dispatches from Hemphis report McCullough resistant north to reinforce Forcest.

Congress, in organizing the Territory of to the mostifution, that no negro where mother or grandmather is eram a negro, shall be a citizen of the States or slighly to any edite, civil or military, or any plans of trust or profit under

the United States—rejected, area 5, nave 30.

Grant left Washington Tuesday for the army of the Potoreas. Gen. Sherman, from Camberland, who is to command the cavalry of the army of the Potents, accompanies Grant.

Advices from St. Louis report continued successes of the Red River expedition. Seventeen guns were expected. Shreveport is expected to fall without apposition. The expiture of a forego train from the enemy by Freeman's guesties mean Atelville, Arkansas, is reported. Baford, nephow of the Yankee Gan. Butord, entered our lines as a deserter Friday last, bringing with him five horses and is now at Gen. Wickham's headquarters.

PIRITED DISPATCH. T

OBANGE C. FL. April 11. Dates of the 8th received. Thurlow Wood thinks the Yankee Congress resolution in regard to Mexico, will throw Aspoleon and Maximillian futo arms in favor of the robels.

5 The Republicans carried the Gubernstorial election in Rhode Leland by a small majority. The Emancipationists; carried Maryland by

nerwhelming majority.
Eleventh and twelfth army corps are consolid. ted into the tenth army corps, Hocker commands

Telegraph i f. om Baltimore of the 7th state that movements of troops are very active. Guerrillas burned a steamboat ten miles below Memphis on Advices from New Orleans report that the Me

bile Kam Tennessee, was recently such in a gale near Grant's pass.

The new Jersey Legislature refuses to allow

soldiers to roto. llenry Clay's widow, a ged 83, is dead Admiral Porter's fleet have captured forty

thousand bales of cotton up the Med river. An official dispatch from bittle Rock, Arkansas, .. reports an expedition to Elbs and Long View, in which the rebel pontoon bridges were burned and thirty-five wagons captured, with three hundred rebel prisoners. Mockling's rebel division was engaged, routed, and driven ten miles. . .

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April. 11. Heavy rains have fallen during the past week, extending to the Blue Ridge. It has caused floods in all the streams in eastern and central Virginia, overflowing low grounds and seriously impairing agricultural prospects. The James River is higher to-day at this point than it has been for twenty years. Water in this city three feet deep in Cary street. At Shockee creek, the gas works and water works are overflowed, and fears are entertained that the cand is seriously damaged between Richmond and Lynchurg. The

water has tallen ten inches this afternoon. No war news to-day. The flag of truce boats remains at City Point, awaiting Yankee prisoners to be sent back to the United States when the

freshet subsides. Funding returns come in slowly. Nothing yet from Mississippi and Louisians. Total amount reported to date, two hundred and seventeen

The negro colonists sent to Havti by Lincoln last year, have been brought back to Virginia, near Alexandria, in a deplerable condition. They suffered extremely during their stay on the island to which they were sent, and the whole colonists came near perishing.

Raleigh Market. CORRECTED WEEKLY,

BY J. W. ROGERS, GROCER. RALEIGH, April 11, 1864. BEEF, by the quarter, none.
BEESWAX, 4 50 \$\forall 1b\$
BUTTER 6.00@7.00'b.
CHICKENS, 7,50 to 8.00 CORN HAY, IRON, (retail)..... 40.00 P gal. 3.00 lb. PUTATOES, Sweet,.....

> From the Observer. PAYELLEVELLE MARKET.

April, 7 1864. Liquors-Corn Whis-

* WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1964.

The Confederate authorities have begun the important duty of calling out the military strength of the nation. It is a responsible and delicate trust, and the Government has evinced the most carnest anxiety to regard the State claims, and at the same time to serve the neconsities of the nation.

To fill the armies of the Confederacy, is of the last and most vital importance. To have a full force to meet and combat the enemy-to have further resources of men to guard assailable points, and then a formidable reserve to rely on in an unforeseen emergency to complete a victory or retrieve a disaster—these are some of the objects of the military bill, upon which orders have just issued to the Bureau of Conscription. A careful reading of these orders, at once discloses the earnestness of the Government in its efforts to secure every interest-individual, social State and national. Boards of Examiners for each county, are to aid the enrolling officers in settling applications for exemption and detail. They are to be selected from men already in the cervice, between 45 and 50; and on their impartial and faithful performance of duty depends their own exemption; and their aid is to be given in all applications for detail or exemption for "agricultural or other industrial pursuits." This board is to be constituted of "three of the most reliable and intelligent citizens," to be appointed by the Commandant of the State-the object of the Government being to secure impartiality, capacity, zeal and discretion. Local and Congressional enrolling officers are to supervise the proceedings of these boards, and report their delinquencies.

Applications for exemptions and details are guarded by every possible care, to prevent wrong to the citizen or to the Government; and the whole series of instructions shows thought, study and intention to maintain the national interests, in the way least irksome to the individual, and at the same time to secure to the agricultural and industrial pursuits an ample supply of labor.

And now the question arises, how will the Government be met? That the necessity is urgent, there is no doubt; that the whole power of the land is required, every intelligent mind feels. On the successful operation of the last military bill may, and will depend, in a great degree, the speedy acquisition of our independence or a future prolongation of the war. with a further increase of peril, suffering, endurance and cost of treasure and life. From the council sent at Washington, from the northern press, and from the movements in front. the indications afford abundant evidence of the designs of the enemy. A strong concentrated effort will be made to achieve an early and signal success, in the hope to retard or prevent influences in our behalf which are each day developing. To meet this effort, numerical strength is demanded. Whoever has been in the field has seen how essential has the need of men been in every battle. When our soldiers' have toiled, and watched, and fought, and driven the foe off the field, all that was necessary to a complete, decisive victory, was a few fresh troops who had not been eugaged in the labors of the fight, to take up and pash the pursuit. But we never had them; and thus what way otherwise a clear triumph, failed of its fruits from want of completion. European military men, who are not quite familiar with our resources and opportunities, wonder greatly that Manassas, Chancellorsville, and Fredricksburg, should result in bothing more than immense slaughter and the driving back of the enemy. Familiar with their own decisive battles, where columns were routed in an open space and pursued, as from Waterloo, by a multiplicity of routes, with abundant cavalry and fresh reserves, they are wholly ignorant of any reason why a discomfited enemy should be able to escape, after one of those dread days of punishment which our gallant army has been wont to inflict. They do not conceive the paucity of our numbers-their notual employment without any reserve-the density of our forests, and the disproportion of open ground to woods-the fewness of the roads, and the facilities thus afforded for a battered force to draw off under eoger of night, and make good their escape. It is in our power now, if all men enter fully into the national necessities and use their best efforts to aid the military authorities, to put into the

If a punctilious stickling for some imaginary State rights does not intervene, a noble army can be embodied, and a vast amount of useless, and worse than useless material can be beneficially employed.

field the best display of force which we have

made since the war began.

We shall commence to take up the various exempts of State officers, and point them out to the Governor's attention. The army look for fair, strict dealing in this matter; they have a right to expect that all others who are able should be sent to help them. If ever there be a time for united, vigorous action, that time is now upon us.

"A Soldier" writes us from Wilmington, complaining of the chaplains not giving the sick soldiers their attention, and of the difficulty of procuring their services to give the dead christian burial; but as no name is given us, of course we cannot publish the communication. But if his complaints he true, the chaplains deserve expesure and the reprobation of the world.

Lawrence W. Peyton, of the second Kentucky cavalry, and son of Ex-Congressman Peyton, of Kentucky, was murdered in cold blood, recently, while a prisoner at Point Lookout. It appears that young Peyton had, for some insolence of the sergoant of the guard, told him that he was a suitable companion for negroes, and pointed to a negro guard who had been detailed to receive the prisoners.—

Some exchange of hard words took place, when the Yankee sergeant drew a revolver and show the balpless prisoner dead on the spot.

The Voice of the-Army.

A gentleman and shown as a letter from an intelligent soldier than Wake county, written in the privacy and confidence of friendship; and in it is manifested the deep anxiety which is felt by our brave men in the army for the honor, reputation and safety of their good old mother State. The writer, amid the colds, exposures, hardships and dangers of the field, writes to his friends and fellowcitizens at home, in the enjoyment of home comforts, home privileges and safety, that he and his brave comrades have fears and alarms, lest they be betrayed into shame and sorrow by those who are not capable of appreciating the terrible struggle that they are waging for their country's liberty and independence .-He tell us that " the army is all right now. and will remain so, if not tampered with by the traitors sent from honfe, to mislead and deceive them."

Shall this feeling of distrust towards those at home, be allowed to continue by the doubtful (if not werse) course they pursue? Or. rather, will not the people at home—the true men-men who go for Governor Vance, the success of the Confederacy and the independence of the nation-shall not these give such clear and unmistakable evidences of their sympathy and co-operation with our brave troops as shall inspire them with new ardor, dispel all doubt from their minds as to the position North Carolina, through the votes of a decided majority of her people, will occupy, and give them assurance to hold up their heads among the most devoted and ardent sons of the South, and claim for her as decided and unequivocal a character as that claimed by any of her proud, sisters ?

Such, we feel sure, will be the response of the people at home, by large majorities, by the nomination of candidates for the Legislature of the real, tried and true men, and by their election, with that of Governor Vance, by the overwhelming voice of condemnation. against those whose course and policy is to degrade and ruin, and then betray our State into the hands of the vankee enemy.

The letter in question, closes with the following paragraph concerning candidates for the Legislature for this county:

" Are the true men going to run any candidates for the Legislature in Wake? If there are any other candidates in the field, they ought to talking man in the county help your candidates. Let them arouse the people and redeem the country. The people of Wake have been deceived-misted; but give them lightinspire them with hope-teach them and make them feel that all is not lost; that their homes and little ones can yet be protected and that those who teach otherwise only teach to betray them, and you can effect a revolution even in Wake. Not only that, but you will give hope and courage to the army .-Our boys will feel as they have not felt since 1861-that the hearts and prayers of our countrymen are sustaining them; and when they again meet the foe, it will be with a firmer tread and a more defiant shout than that trembling foe has yet heard."

What patriotic heart can resist this appeal, coming from our soldiers who are fighting for the lives, liberties, property and homes of those they have left at home?

The Food Question.

We believe that the country abounds with food for man and beast. That corn-cribs are overflowing, smoke-houses are filled with bacon, granaries with wheat and mills with flour. And yet this vast storehouse of supplies has been closed to the people, and the gaunt form of necessity is stalking through the land.

The fact that provisions are to be had sometimes at enormous prices, argues couclusively that the articles are in the country; and the question arises, who is to blame that these necessaries are not to be had now, when the public want is so great? The men for whose protection our arthies are struggling, and in defence of whose interests, as a cutemporary has expressed it, a holocaust of human lives have been offered, stand idly by, bugging their paltry dollars and groaning over the griefs of the Confederacy. If money is to be made, none are sooner in the mart of speculation, with eager eyes and grasping hands to add to their store; but if a sacrifice of personal interestas demanded, or if they are called upon to do a substantial act of duty to their fellows, they draw back into their shells and bury themselves in the darkness of their own nar-

There is not a passing day on which the living illustrations of these remarks may not be seen by every reader of this article. They are the people who are hoarding their supplies chuckling over the ease with which they-have ground out from the widow and orphan the taxes they are reluctantly compelled to pay, and boasting of the thousands of bush is of corn and pounds of bacon which, when the demand exceeds the supply, they intend to put into the market. Thank God for the many honorable exceptions to the rule which the war has developed, but we fear that if the religion of men is to be measured by their riches acquired during this struggle, in speculating on the necessities of the people, a vast number of Confederate citizens will be missing

from "Heaven's celestial throng." Though the mills of God grind slowly, Yet they grind exceedingly small, Though with patience He stands waiting, With exactness grinds He all.

In conducting a public journal, no gentlaman of refined, virtuous sensibilities, will permit himself, or allow another to degrade it, by the insertion of gross personal vituperation and blackguardism, which is insulting and disgusting to its readers, and malicionaly and wickedly untrue. But if there be a man found so lest to all some of self respect and the decencies and proprieties of life, as to permit this; he sinks at once to the degraded level of him whom he thus suffers to use his journal; and both descend to a depth of infamy and contemps which exclude them from mention by honorable cotemporaries;

Soft Soan.

"Soft Soap is easily made in the following man er: Take twenty pounds of gream, two pounds freein, eighteen pounds of best potash, or more

ANOTHER BEGIFE FOR SOFT SOAP .- Take an afternoon walk to certain work-shops of a certain Rail Boad Company, where a very poertain candidate for Governor chate, but los not Agriculus the operatives, ast close along side of a "half and half" that holds the at, and a body may come away thoroughly applied with saft seep. We will not untertake to say that this soap will wash of dirt. It is no evidence against it, however, that the manufacturer presents; for a politician may make soft soap for others, and never use it or indeed any soap, himself.

[From the Richmond Examiner.] The Private Memorandum Book of Ulric Dableron.

There has been deposited in the War De-partment, by General Fitzhugh Lee, the prirate memorandum book of Ulric Dahlgren, found on his person and taken from it by Lieutenant Pollard. We are permitted to copy these private memoranda, which confirm Dahlgren's guilt beyond a doubt, and add to his crimes even a blacker shade than has yet been given them. It should be a convincing reply to the Northern denial of the authen city of the Dahlgren documents heretofor published. And with reference to these we may say that General F. Lee has written a letter to the War Department fixing the authenticity of these papers; for he explains that there was no opportunity of altering them unless by the courier who was dispatched with them, and that there was no writing

whatever interlined in them. We copy literally below the atrocious private memoranda of Dahlgren. Incoherent as some of them are, they discover a hellish

"Pleasanton will govern details Will have details from other commands

four thousand.) Michigan men have started, Colonel J. H. Devereux has to pedoes.

Hanover junction (B. T. Johnson). Maryland Line. [Here follows a statement of the composi-

tion and numbers of Johnson's command.] Chapin's Farm-seven miles below Rich-One Brigade (Hunton's relieved Wise, sent

to Charleston).

Fifty men to remain on North bank, and keep in communication, if possible. To des troy mills, canal, and burn everything of value to the rebels. Seize any large ferry boate, and note all crossings; in case we have to return that way. Keep us posted of any important movement of the rebels, and, as we approach the city, communicate with us, and do not give the alarm before they see us in possession of Belle Isle and the bridge. If engaged there, or unsuccessful, they must assist in securing the bridges until we cross. If the ferry boat can be taken and worked. bring it down. Everything that cannot be secured or made use of, must be destroyed. Great care must be taken not to be seen, or any alarm given. The men must be filed along off the road or along the main bank. When we enter the city, the officer must use his discretion as to when to assist in crossing

the bridges. The prisoners once loosed and the bridges crossed, the city must be destroyed, burning the public buildings, &c.

Prisoners to go with party. Spike the heavy guns outside.

Pioneers must be ready to repair, destroy, Sc. Turpentine will be provided. The pioneers must be ready to destroy the Richmond bridges, after we have all crossed, and to destroy the railroad near Frederick's Hall, (station, artillery, &c."

Fifteen men to halt at Bellona Arsenal, whole the column goes on, and destroy it. — dered to join his regiment, has been dismiss-Have some prisoners. Then join us at R.; ed from the service without a trial, by order leavidg a portion to watch if anything follows, of President Lincoln. under a good officer.

Will be notified that Custar may come. Main column, 400.

One hundred men will take the bridge after the scouts, and dash through the streets and open the way to the front, or, if it is open,

destroy everything in the way.

While they are on the big bridges, 100 men will take Belle Isle, after the scouts instructing the prisoners to gut the city. The reserve (200) will see this fairly done and everything over, and then follow, descroying the bridges after them, and then destroy the city; going up the principal streets and destroying before them, but not scattering too much, and always having a part well in hand.

Jeff Davis and Cabinet must be killed on

[In the separate draft of Dahlgren's orders. the words "on the spot" do not occur. This emphasis in the private note-book leaves no doubt of Dahlgren's murderous intention-

In another part of the note-book is the rough draft of Dablgren's address. Le differe somewhat from the separate copy which he seems to have amplified and corrected. He alludes to the "glory of accomplishing an un-dertaking for which your country will always he grateful, and for which you wirt always have the prayers of the prisoners now confined in Sout iers prisons. When we have set free the prisoners on Belle Isle, and seen them over we will cross and dash through the city. You must encourage the prisoners to destroy the city; make one vast flame of it."

sides these memoranda, the book, which is neatly bound in morocco, contains a detailed statement of "the re-organization of Stuart's cavalry, November, 1868," and of "Major-General Wade Hampton's divison," evidently the work of spies. In a side pocket was carefully folded a fac simile of a hundred dollar bill issued by the "Plantation Bank," and good for one bottle of "Plantation Bitters." It was, probably, an advertisement taken to ignorant and unsuspicious negro.

A Sign.—The financiers of London have taken the Confederate loan, and persistently refuse to touch that of the United States. This is a financial recognition of our national existence, and a substantial evidence of their confidence in our success.

A correspondent of the Religious Senti-published at Marion, Virginia, urges a Conv-tion of all the different denominations of als ndent of the Balla

BEWE SUMMARY.

HORBIBLE MURDER OF A CHILD, BY THE FEDERALS - The Levnehburg Republication the particulars of the Morrible murde

the particulars of the Horrible murder of a child in Ruane county, Va., a few days since, by a party Yankee soldiers. It says:

A gentleman named Lee, of that county, had a little boy, only 17 mouths old, whom he had named "Jenkins," after the renowned cavalry leader, Gen. A. G. Jenkins. A party of Yankees, quartered in the county, hearing of the child's name, visited the house of Mr. Lee, and asking to see the child, when it was brought into their presence, deliberately shot him dead, for no other cause than its bearing the name it did. The sister of the little innothe name it did. The eister of the little inno cent, a girl of fifteen or aixteen summers, discovering the diabolical intention of these worse than demons, ran in to try and save her brother's life, and in doing so came pear lusing her own, several musket battle passing through her dress, but fortunately not injuring

MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL IMPRISONED-Among the items of news from Nurthern papers, copied into our exchanges, we see it stated that the Rev. James D. Armstrong, of Norfolk, Va., has been sentenced to be imprisoned at Foft Hatterss, by Gen. Butler, for having, after taking the oath of allegiance given utterance to disloyal sentiments. Hatteras seems to be a favorite place of imprisonment with Butler. Rev. Geo. M. Bain. pious and exemplary local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Portsmouth, Va., has been sentenced to hard labor at Hatteras. Mr. Bain was cashier of the "Ports-mouth Saving's Fund Society," and the crime for which he is sent to Butler's penal colony on Hatteras was, a refusal to divulge by whose authority the funds of that institution were ent to Richmond .- N. C. Presbyterian.

Mr. Stephen's habeas corpus resolutions, it will be observed, were only passed in the Georgia legislature by three majority. Had the Secretary of War felt at liberty to grant furloughs to the members of the Legislature olding commissions in the army, there can be very little doubt that the resolutions would have been defeated. However, considering the small majority by which they were passed and the joint resolutions of confidence in the President, by which they were virtually neutralized, their adoption does not amount to much. We are satisfied that they will not be sustained by the decisions of our courts, nor by the judgment of our pecple.- Savunnah

WAR AND MATRIMONY .- Married at Griffin. by the Rev. Charles T. Quintard, on the 28d inst., Gen. John C. Brown, of the army of Tennessee, to Miss Bettie Childrens, daughter of Major Childress, of Murfreesboro', Tenn. The Rev. Mr. Quintard, who married the couple, had hardly pronounced the benediccity. No works on South Side. Hospitals Johnston was received, ordering the happy near them. River fordable. Canal can be bridegroom to Dulton. That night he was far upon his journey to the army-Atlanta (Gu.)

> A New Orleans letter writer for a New York journal, to alluding to the withdrawal of Mr. Atoche, who was named on the "Hahn ticket" as a candidate for State Auditor, says:

"His place is filled with Dr. A. P. Dostie, who is charitably supposed 'to be crazy, and whose management of the finances of the State, when he becomes auditor, will probably be as perfect an example of close shaving as he used to exhibit in his tonsorial establishment in Chicago, from which he graduated a dental surgeon in New Orleans.

HONOR TO GEN. JACKSON. - The presentation of a flag by an English gentleman to be planted over the grave of Gen Jackson is a proof of the fervid and lasting admiration which the name of our beloved hero has kindled in the motherland. The lapse of time, only adds to the fame of such as Jackson. If the great movement had done nothing but produce such men as Lee and Jackson, these vould of themselves have immortalized the

country of their birth -- Richmond Disparch. COL. WOLFORD. - Col. Wolford's bold speech at Lexington, has cost him dear. He will probably think the following is a little worse Lhan secession:

Cal Wolford, of Kentucky, who recently denomiced the enlistment of negroes in that State. and who was arrested in consequence, but was subsequently set at liberty and or-

ARMY MATTERS.

THE REPORTED VICTORY IN LOUISIANA. -The reader will remember the late rumor of battle in the Teche country, and a victory over the yankees by Gen. Dick Taylor; and a subsequent rumor of a battle in St. Mary's Parish, La., between the chemy, under Franklin, and our forces under General Taylor, in which the former were badly whipped

Passengers who arrived by the Mississippin train at Selma, on the 23d, reported that Gen. Polk had received despatches from the Trans-Mississippi Department, stating that Gen. Taylor had met the enemy in the Red River country and achieved a decided victory, capturing one thousand prisoners. The Selma Dispatch credits the report.

These different reports doubtless refer to the same affair, and come in a very plausible shape; but if Gen. Polk has official despatches confirming them, it is singular that he withholds such interesting information from the War Department.

A private letter from Oxford, Mississippi says: "It is impossible to give at adequate description of the damage inflicted by Forrest upon the command of Smith and Grierson. For sixty miles the line of their retreat was marked by dead Yankees and houses. They rode their horses so hard that nearly all died after reaching Memphis. Smith returned alone to Memphis, and when asked where his men were, replied one half had straggled and the other half had gone to h-l, which was nearly the truth.

The Mobile Tribune learce from a gentleman just from Demopolis, that about one hundred and fifty Yaukee prisoners had arrived at that place. They were taken at or near

BUTLER DENOUNCED .- The New York . World copies Butler's order consigning citizens of Portsmouth, Va., to hard labor at Hat. teras, and makes the annexed severe com-

ments on the tyrants cause:
"We pity the American citizen who can read the order without his blood boiling with rest the order without his blood boiling with indignation at the pranks of the malicious human brute, whom Mr. Lincoln has placed in command at Fortress Monroe, to bring contempt upon the fair name of his country. While Butler is warring upon tlergy men and suspected persons, his military department is steadily becoming smaller through his incompetency. What does Congress mean by permitting these things to go on without indignant protest." Late From the United States.

The Richmond Sentinel has a late copy the Beltimore Gan 45 from which it al be following war and other intel

CAPTURE OF NEARLY & WHOLE COMPANY or Cavatary. A dispetation the Makeutt, from the Yunior Handquarters of the shapertucest of Western Virginia, says that Major Rusher, of Gen. Crook's staff, was sent from Charleston, on the Kangwha river, to the head-quarters of this department, with important dispatches for General Pigel. The Major left Charleston in the steamer Victress, Captain Cox. When about M miles from Charleston, Capt. Cox stopped the steamer and intermed Major Racker that, owing to the prevalence of a high wind, he considered it must be go through the "though the left was about the steamer and intermed the steamer and intermed Major Racker that, owing to the prevalence of a high wind, he considered it must be go through the "though the left was about the steamer about the s through the "shoot," this latter being about 28 miles from Charleston. The Major insisted on making as much speed as possible; but it was decided to await a more feverable op-

After a great deel of trouble, and the wind having lulled, the Major succeeded in having the vessel put out and headed for his destination. The perseverance of the Major of great credit, and the escape of the ves fortunate indeed; for, that very night a budy of rehel cavalry dashed into Wingfield, where Captain Cox had gone to see his wife, and captured nearly the whole of a company of the 3.1 Virginia cavalry:

It is reported that an investigation will immediately take place into the circumstances of the whole affair.

Considering that Major Rucker was the bearer of highly important dispatches, it would have been quite a fortunata thing for the rebels if they had succeeded in catching

FROM FORTRESS MONBOR. - The United States steamer Calypso, Captain Bartow, sailed from Fortress Monroe on the 25th ult., for the South Atlantic blockading fleets. The dispatch steam I Fort Jackson, Captain and Resolved, That we believe the sentiments and Sands, arrived from the blockade off Wilmington, and reports a large number of wrecks on posst biween Cape Hatters and Cape Henry.

Spars and pieces of wrecks and three dead odies were seen floating in the water. The fleet off Wilmington is all safe. Captain Van Gilder and crew, who were taken off the wreck of the schooner Alabama, frost bitten, are well provided for in the McClellan Hospiial, and are doing well.

The 1st colored cavalry regiment and the 2d Light Battery and 10th infantry, also colored, were reviewed at the Fortress on the 27th, by General Butler and staff. General Cameron and Judge Gillis, of Pennsylvania,

FROM CALIFORNIA .- The Union State Convention organized at Sacramento, on the 24th chairman, by 48 majority over W. II. Parks, the anti-Conness candidate. The whole vote cast amounted to 257.

To day the Convention unanimously adopted a resolution praising the National Administration, declaring Abraham Lincoln the first choice for the next Pesidency, and endorsing Messrs. Conness, Higby, Shannon and Cole, of the California delegation in Congress.

[For The Confederate.

MESSES. EDITORS:-The contest for the racancy in the seventh congressional district is likely to be interesting. The race is now between two competitors only, A. C. Foster of Randelph, and J. M. Leach of Davidson. The other candidates, Messrs. Taylor, and Waddell, gracefully withdrew a favor of Mr. Foster. Now, when the most momentons issues are at pending, while the dearest interests of a free people are at stake, is the time, if ever, to be fair and square in declaring our position in this struggle between the Confederate and Federal States. The people demand that there shall be no concealment. no evasion, no double dealing. Now how does the position of the above mentioned caudidates

square with this rule? At Pitsboro, and it is understood at other places also, Mr. Leach was very unsatisfactory n the statement of his principles and views. He refused to say who was his choice for Governor did not seem to like Gov, Vance's Wilkesboro, speech-would like to hear, the Governor's "views" on some other subjects: and finally conveyed the impression that if the Governor did not go for HIM, that he would not go for the Gyvernor. He would not say he was for or against a convention of this State, but was for a convention of all the States of

this continent. Mr. Foster's position was plain and easily understood. He was opposed to all party organization and party excitement in the present state of affairs,—opposed all agitation in our midst. Did not endorse extremes was against all schemes that tended to kindle civil war-was epposed to a convention, as mischievous. He claimed to be a better "peace man" than his competitor—was emphatically for peace in North Carolina, and for peace with the yankees by BEGULAR AND CONSTI-TUTIONAL MEANS. Mr. Foster makes a fine impression wherever he speaks. Chatham county will give him a handsome majority. It is understood that Anson will give him an almost unanimous vote. A prominent gentleman from Bandolph, says he will get twothirds of that county. A gentleman of Davidson, is strongly of the opinion that Mr. Leach will sustain a defeat in his own county. He is by no means "omnipotent" in Davidson, The "soldier boys" have not yet forgotten his eloquent appeals to follow him, and rush to the defence of their "sweet, hearts, their homes and their sacred alters." Their fathers have not forgotten his solemn pledges to stand by the "boys." And they will will contract his

almost parallel to the above, in North Carolina, says the North Carolina Presbyteress.—
Such persons (we will not call them seinisters, though they may class to be,) should by all means be put at once in the army; and it is hoped that under the new military law, they will be looked after by encoling officers.

If order to triment profing business to the public of all with the effect of and a compliance with fully requested.

If order to triment profing business to profine the public beginning to the public beginning to the public of all with the effect of the public of all with the effect of the public business to be a possible to the public beginning to the public begi

The Rev. Lowis Hatten, a minister of the Methodist Church, died at Griffin, Ga., on the 21st iast., in the 73d year of his aga.

Punch says, it has been proposed to stays, but it was objected to on the grout that it would dissinite sometime from

At a meeting of the officers and privates of the oth N. C. Cavelry, at Shady Grove Church, March 20th, near Kington, N. C., on motion Sergs. W. L. Regers was called to the chair, and Bergt. W. L. Tate requested to act as

On modern a committee of five privates and con-commissioned officers, were appointed to fraft resolutions for the action of the meeting. The following persons constituted the com-Alkie, Sergt. E. Allisse, Sergt. Seml: Allison and private John Houston, who immediately retired for consultation.

While the committee was out, private W.

While the committee was out, private W. D. Patterson was called for, and came forward and entertained the meeting with a patriot is speech, favoring the re-election of his Excellency Z. R. Vance to the gubernatorial chair. Upon the conclusion of private Patterson's speech, the committee came in, and reported through the chairman the following preamble and resolutions, which were pnanimously adopted with land cheering for Vance.

Wagaras, The friends of one W. W. Holden are claudestinely seeking to assure his election to the gubernatorial chair of North Carolina; and whereas, we believe that should they be raccessful in accurring the election of the said Holden, it would be a great calemity upon, and shamefully biggrandful to the people of the State, and a direct insult to their intelligence and patriotism, and whereas; we further believe that the said election would have a tendency to inaugurate a fresh revolution, dangerous alike to the liberties of the people, and the institutions of the State, there-WHEREAS, The friends of one W. W. Holde

against and denounce the very doubtful and un-manly policy that he been adopted by the said Holden and his friends, as inconsistent with that dignity and manifects which has ever been recognized by gentlemen who are influenced only by the purest principles of patriotism, as honora-

Resolved, That we believe the sentiments and sympathies entertained by the said Holden are unpatriotic and dangerous to the institutions of the State and peace of her citizens, and such being the case, we deem it to be our duty to our native State to use all honerable means to ensure the defeat of the said Helden, who, as we think, would willingly sacrifice the honer of the State and the liberties of the people to secure his own advancement.

advancement.

Resolved, That we last our homes and friends to seeme the independence-of the South, and while we yield to none in an anxious desire for peace, we are determined never to accept it on any terms but those that secure the independence of the South. Resolved unanimously, That we are for his Ex

silency Z. B. Vange for Governor, and shall feld him a unanimous and willing support. After the adoption of the resolutions speeches were made by Sergt. Phillips, Sergt. Rogers, privateer Osteer, and others.

Upon motion the Confederate and Henderson Times were requested to publish.
W. L. ROGERS, Chairman.

W. L. TATE, Secretary. CAPTURE AND RE-CAPTURE OF THE STEAM-ER "LITTLE ADA."—A Yankee prisoner, named Charles Muldoon, belonging to the United States blockading steamer Wiona, was

brought to the city Sunday night from Mc-Clellanville and ledged in fail. It appears that the prisoner was one of a pasty sent from the blockading squadron in search of the blockade runner Little Ada. Information of her baving run the blockade had been given several days previously by a party of eight deserters. The prisoner states that they had been out in their barges, cruising around Bull's Bay and North Santee over forty eight hours before they discovered the object of their search.

About 6 o'clock, Friday morning, they boarded the steamer laying at McClellanville, driving the crew into the cabin, setting a guard and taking possession of the vessel. The engineer in the party immediately commenced to get up steam, when they were discovered by our men at the batteries, which opened fire upon them with grape, canister and shell. Some eight or ten shots were fired, five of which struck the steamer. The yankees left as the second shot, all making their escape with the exception of the above named prisoner, who was knocked down by one of the fire nen. Our batteries were manned by Capt. Gaillard's and Capt Keith's artillery companies. Their firing was excellent. One shot took away the step from the side of the vessel just as the engineer and several others stepped into a barge and were pushing off .- Charleston Courier.

CALCULATING THE OLD AND NEW CUR-RENCY.—A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writes as follows on this subject: " Anticipating a great deal of vexation and difficulty in the calculations of sums due in the old currency by those who are not "good in figures," and having observed a number of persons already (who are not deficient in that respect,) fall into an error which looks very plausible at the first glance, I thought-proper to address you and submit to the public a very simple solution of the difficulty, viz: multiply the sum due by \$ and divided by 2; the result will be the amount due in notes of any denomination above \$6, and if change is required to be given of a less sum than \$10, required to be given of a less sum than \$10, multiply the sum dre by 2 and divide by 3; the result will be the amount required to be given in change. For example: A owes B \$8.75 which multiplied by 3 and divided by 2 makes \$18 12½. A gives B a \$20 note in pay ment; \$13 12½ from \$20 leaves \$6 87½; multiplied by 2 and divided by 3 and \$4 58½ is the nearly which Reives in change. On thus: the result, which B gives in change. Or thus; \$20 is worth \$18 835; subtract \$8 75, leaves \$4 581, as before.

The error mentioned above, which many fell into, is adding one-third to the amount due when payment is made in the old issue."

ontile inneres to that paper:

"I know a Virginia Baptist Minister, who once stood high as a useful pastor, who claims exemption from military duty on the ground of being a minister, and who yet has searcely preached a serunon for twelve months, but spends his time in selling calico, ginger bread, poanuts, &c., at the highest obtainable prices. He cannot plead necessity for his course, since he has only one child and is worth about one hundred thousand dollars."

We have heard of one or two instances in the morning. The enemy were piloted by Bill Cross, a Baltimére Plug, who until recently, had been engaged in runaing the blockade.

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